Volume 160 No. 16

# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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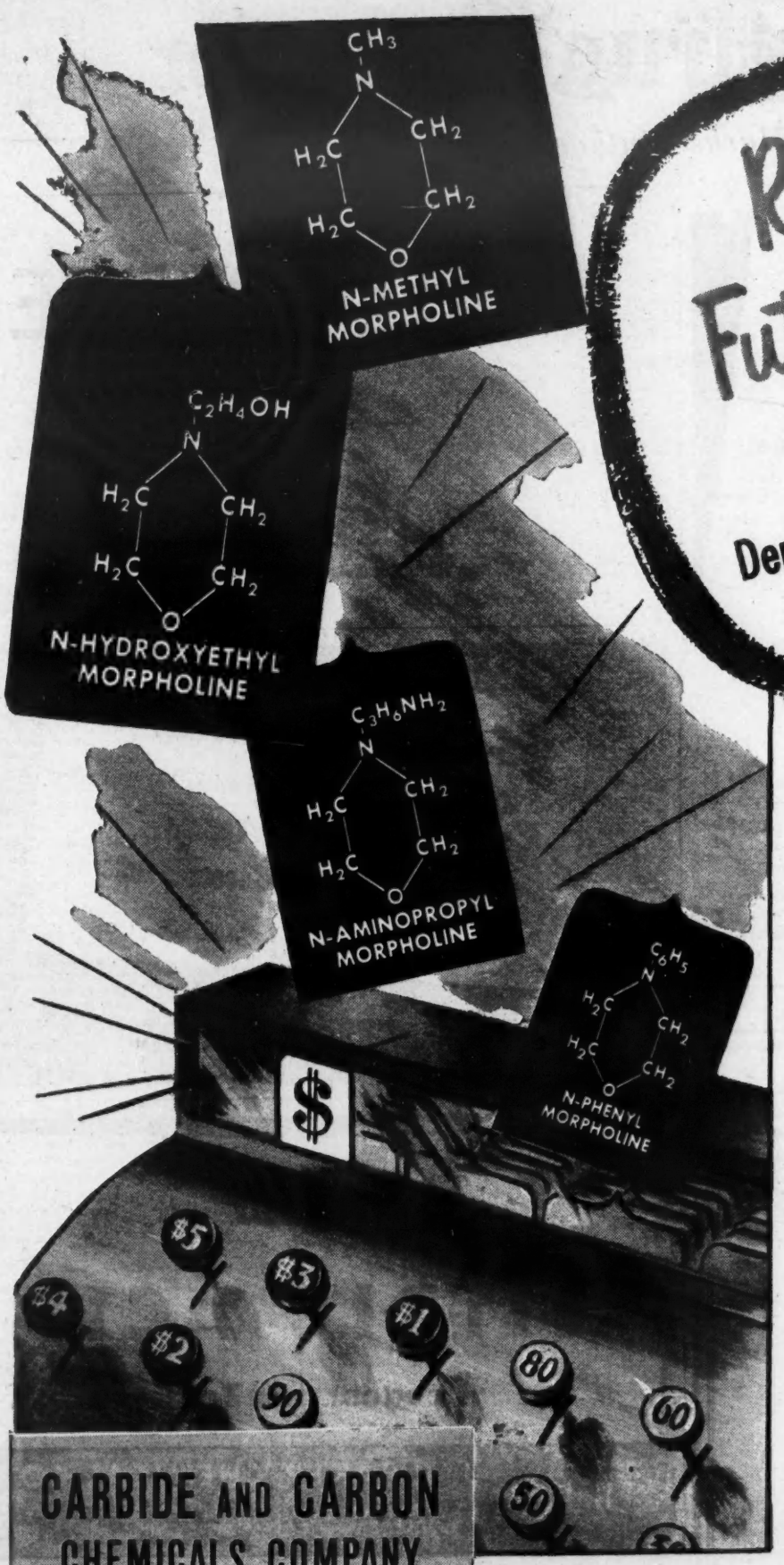


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# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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## Prescription Refill Bill Voted by Senate Group

The senate labor committee has favorably reported the Humphrey bill (S. 1186) on prescription refills in the form in which the drug manufacturers and the retail druggists agreed upon and recommended to the committee. The action was taken at an executive meeting of the committee October 5, but the formal report has not yet been filed.

Except for two more or less minor differences, the bill is identical with the bill known as the Durham bill, H. R. 3298 as it passed the house. Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, author of the measure, yielded to the agreement and eliminated the provisions which would have authorized the Administrator of the Federal Security Administration to make up a list of drugs that can only be sold on prescription.

The two differences from the house version are amendments that permit drug manufacturers to continue the practice of labeling their products both with directions for use and the Rx legend, which is opposed by the FDA, and which relieves the druggists of charges of misbranding if in good faith they follow the directions and warnings of manufacturers in the case of broken package sales.

Another provision of the bill that was eliminated by the committee was a provision that would have prevented the issuance of prescription by mail.

## Tracy to Replace Klipstein As NPA Chemical Head

O. V. Tracy, manager of the chemical products division of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, is slated to be named deputy director of the chemical division of the National Production Authority. Mr. Tracy is already "on the job" but his appointment will not become official until the required security investigations have been completed.

He will serve directly under Kenneth Klipstein, director of the chemical division, but will move into Mr. Klipstein's post when the latter moves on to a higher level in NPA. Before Mr. Klipstein returns to the Calco Division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, he is expected to serve a "tour of duty" as deputy administrator of NPA, replacing Frank Curtis, who soon will return to private life as vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis.

## *Nickel and Cobalt World Allocation Program Set*

A program of allocating world supplies of nickel and cobalt for the fourth quarter of the present year has been approved by the member countries of the manganese-nickel-cobalt committee to be put into operation at once, it was announced October 10 by the International Materials Conference. Under the scheme, the United States would be allotted 19,690 metric tons of nickel and 1,212.4 metric tons of cobalt.

In arriving at its conclusions the committee considered the estimated production and requirements of nickel and cobalt for the fourth quarter of 1951. Its study showed that, for this period, nickel production is expected to be 31,500 metric tons against total stated requirements of 56,800 tons. Production of cobalt is estimated at 2,075 metric tons against requirements of over 4,000 metric tons.

## Senate Votes Increased Funds For Nat'l Science Foundation

The Senate agreed October 8 to increase the appropriations for the National Science Foundation to $6,300,000 for the current fiscal year. The action was agreed to in the form of an amendment to the supplemental appropriation bill, H. R. 5215, and was sent back to the house for final approval.

The appropriation approved by the senate was $6,000,000 more than had been approved by the house, which proposed that the agency be given just enough for "housekeeping" expenses on the grounds that time was too short for it to do anything in the present emergency. The probabilities are that a compromise will be reached somewhere between the $300,000 favored by the house and the $6,300,000 favored by the senate.

During senate consideration of the item an effort was made by the liberal senators to raise the foundation's fund to $10,000,000, but this was rejected by a voice vote.

# Price Trend Remains Unchanged

Some weakness developed in various prices on oils and fats, botanicals and essential oils last week but its scope was not of sufficient weight to depress the overall index number for chemicals, oils and drugs. As a result, it remained unchanged and was 11.1 points above that of this time last year.

Consumers of oils and fats continued to limit purchases to actual requirements and price fluctuations were narrow. Crude edible oils were unchanged, except for peanut oil, which dropped fractionally. An advance was made in copra which was reflected in coconut and babassu oils. Fish oils, tallow and greases were all advanced. The depressing features in the market, besides peanut oil, were linseed and soybean oils.

Demand for both drug and flavoring botanicals was light. In drug items, some gain in call for materials of seasonal character took place and trading was said to have risen in volume above the very bad months of July and August. Following several weeks of active trading, the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market quieted down. For the most part, the market was favorable to the purchaser as many items grew easier and showed signs of further weakening. Price advances were few and of no great consequence.

The overall demand for heavy chemicals continued off. Announcement of contract prices for soda ash and caustic soda prompted no unusual buying interest as there is plenty of both at present. Because of the slow demand, many stocks are increasing, including caustic potash and potassium carbonate. There were no price changes.

Coaltar chemicals eased slightly, there being a decline in demand. The supply position on many items is improving. Price movements were confined to some upward adjustments by producers of certain materials, following the lead of others who made their moves earlier. Trading in textile and leather chemicals continued confined to actual requirements. Business was light but the market remained on a steady basis. Consumers of sizing materials increased inquiry for potato starch, due to the scarcity of supplies for prompt shipment. Tanners were said to have good-sized inventories on hand and were not interested in replacements of tanning materials.

Among the drugs and fine chemicals, price activity was limited to commodity movements; a weakening market in cocoa beans was reflected in the price of cocoa butter, and milk powder continued to show strength, as both spray and roller process nonfat dry milk solids were advanced. There was little change in the protective coating materials. Producers of metal-based chemicals were still awaiting permission to advance prices in line with the advances in lead, zinc and cobalt. The basic agricultural chemicals remained tight and firm.

### OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

| Oct. 12, 1951 | Oct. 5, 1951 | July 1, 1950 | Oct. 13, 1950 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 148.9 | 148.9 | 121.1 | 137.8 |

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

| | 1951 | 1950 | 1947 | 1946 | 1941 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 150.8 | 123.2 | 150.9 | 135.3 | 107.3 |
| February | 152.7 | 121.3 | 151.9 | 135.4 | 110.3 |
| March | 154.3 | 121.0 | 154.9 | 135.2 | 111.9 |
| April | 154.4 | 121.0 | 152.3 | 134.9 | 115.5 |
| May | 153.7 | 120.6 | 146.1 | 135.1 | 118.2 |
| June | 151.4 | 120.7 | 143.9 | 135.4 | 121.8 |
| July | 149.0 | 122.8 | 142.5 | 137.7 | 125.5 |
| August | 148.2 | 128.8 | 140.4 | 136.6 | 128.2 |
| September | 149.3 | 135.1 | 141.9 | 137.0 | 130.4 |

# Chemicals in Foods Committee To Hold West Coast Hearings

The Delaney committee of the house investigating the use of chemicals in foods completed its Washington series of hearings with further testimony October 10 on the use of pesticides and fungicides, and announced that later hearings will be held on the west coast. These will start around the middle of November and be held at Spokane, Wash., San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif.

Meanwhile, the house rules committee voted a favorable report October 9 on the new resolution of the committee asking the house to broaden its investigatorial powers so as to inquire into the use of chemicals in cosmetics and "related products." If the resolution is approved by the house, which appears likely, committee aides said that among the matters looked into will be synthetic detergents and soaps.

The windup of the Washington series of hearings had to do with use and registration of various chemicals under the insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act, and the use of chemical sprays for control of disease and decay in fruits and vegetables. Dr. E. L. Griffin of the insecticide division and John R. Magness, director of horticultural research of the bureau of plant industry, were the witnesses.

**Toxic Effects of Parathion**

Dr. Griffin was asked about the toxic effects of parathion on humans, and said that so far as he knows there have been but three deaths resulting from the use of this material by agricultural workers —and these were because of the failure to follow directions.

He said that chlordane should not be permitted to be used where there is any possibility of it contaminating foods. His attention was called to "Farmers Bulletin 209" of the Department of Agriculture, which suggests the use of chlordane as an insecticide for bins used for storing shelled corn and small grains. The publication was issued in 1949, but any application that came in now to use chlordane for this purpose would be turned down by the insecticide division, Dr. Griffin stated.

Dr. Griffin stated that dinitro-orthocresol is highly toxic and can be registered under the insecticide act only for use as a dormant spray. It is a valuable insecticide for mites and mite eggs, but must not be used in the growing season, he stated. He also stated that the division has registered selenium as an insecticide, although the Food and Drug Administration is opposed to the use of this material as an insecticide, because it has a history of safe use in California. Applications to use the material in other sections of the country have been turned down.

**No Cases of Excess Selenium**

Although FDA is opposed to its use as an insecticide, he continued, he has never heard of any case where FDA has caused the removal of any citrus fruits from the market because they contained excessive amounts of selenium. This material was on the market and in use prior to enactment of the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act, he pointed out, and the agency has had to treat older in-

—*Continued on page 67*

## Antibiotics Certification Rules Revised by FDA

Provision was included in the regulations for certification of antibiotics by the Food and Drug Administration October 10 to grant an exemption from the certification requirements of the law in the case of antibiotics imported for experimental or investigational use. The exemption from the certification requirement has always applied in the case of domestic antibiotics, but was overlooked in the case of imported antibiotics when the regulations were drawn up.

The exemption follows the same line of conditions that apply in the case of domestic antibiotics that are shipped for experimental purposes, or of new drugs that are shipped for experimental and investigational uses. The antibiotics must be clearly marked that they are for investigational use only, and the importer must keep certain records for inspection by the agents of FDA.

It is understood that FDA caught up with the fact that there was no provision in its regulations which would permit imported antibiotics to enter the United States for experimental use without first being certified, when an application was made to the agency to bring in a shipment of the drug from Sweden.

A number of technical changes to the rules and regulations for certification of antibiotics were made by FDA October 5. The changes were effective immediately. Among them were the following:—

To provide for the optional addition of procaine hydrochloride USP, in a concentration not exceeding 2 percent, and suitable and harmless stabilizing agents to aqueous suspensions of procaine penicillin.

For the deletion of the refrigeration requirement for aqueous suspensions of procaine penicillin for those persons who have proved that such drug as manu-

—*Continued on page 67*

## Polyvinyl Chloride Resin Prices Still Under GCPR

Manufacturers' ceiling prices for polyvinyl chloride resins will continue at the levels prevailing under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, GCPR, the Office of Price Stabilization announced October 10.

Provision for maintaining the ceiling prices at which manufacturers were frozen on January 26, 1951, is contained in amendment 30 to CPR 22, the Manufacturers' General Ceiling Price Regulation, effective October 15, 1951. The new amendment merely adds polyvinyl chloride resins to the list of commodities in appendix A of CPR 22 which are excluded from control of CPR 22, thereby leaving polyvinyl chloride resins under GCPR.

Polyvinyl chloride resins covered include any polymer or co-polymer whose main constituent is vinyl chloride in the amount of not less than 50 percent by weight and which is a raw material intended for further processing, in the forms of resins, latices, color master batches and compounded resins in powder or granular form, but not films, sheets, rods, tubes, plastisols or applied coatings.

The action was taken by OPS after computations under CPR 22 formulas, employing as a base period July 1 to September 30, 1949, yielded ceilings for the five manufacturers of the product substantially the same as those existing under GCPR. The industry in 1950 produced 315,000,000 pounds of material valued at $117,000,000.

## Customs Bill Vote Oct. 16

A special rule has been granted by the rules committee of the house for consideration of the customs simplification bill (H.R. 5505) on the floor for passage. The measure has been programmed for tomorrow with all indications that it will pass without much opposition.

## OPS Amends Regulations On Private Brand Antifreeze

The Office of Price Stabilization today amended its regulation on fermentation type ethyl alcohol antifreeze (standard type N) so as to put the pricing of all private brand antifreezes on the same basis.

The change, described by OPS as merely "corrective and routine," makes the retail pricing of private brand type N antifreeze conform with the pricing provisions in the original regulation covering other types of private brand antifreezes (types S, SC, and P). As now clarified, the private brand pricing method applies to the retailer who manufactures his own private brand as well as to the retailer who buys it from a manufacturer.

The clarifying change is prescribed in amendment 1, supplementary regulation 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 57, and is effective October 15.

The new amendment also makes another minor change to permit a dealer to apply to OPS for the establishment of a ceiling price if he is now selling his private brand antifreeze in container sizes different from those sold during the base period.

# Oil Chemists Told Fats and Oils Supplies Adequate Despite Korea

Despite the Korean war, the American people will not have to give up fats and oils this year as in World War II, George L. Prichard, director of the fats and oils branch of the Department of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration told the twenty-fifth annual fall meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society last week.

Mr. Prichard said that overall production of oils for the 1951-52 crop year will be about 12,600,000,000 pounds, of which about 9,000,000,000 will be edible. He characterized the fats and oils situation in the United States as one of plenty but not of any surplus and stated that no indicated shortages loom in foreign areas.

A large portion of the program of the meeting, held at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, was devoted to reports on technical gains in the industry.

G. W. Busby and D. E. Grosvenor, of Lever Brothers Company, New York, described the first commercial installation for the purification of soap-lye crude glycerin by ion-exchange which their company recently put into operation at its new Los Angeles, Calif., plant.

Preparation of disodium alpha-sulphopalmitate as a white crystalline powder from plamitic acid by sulphonation with liquid sulphur trioxide in tetrachloroethylene was reported on by four members of the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, A. J. Stirton, J. K. Weil, Anna A. Stawitzke and S. James. They also described the preparation of sodium oleyl sulphate in an estimated purity of 95 percent or greater, without appreciable reaction at the double bond, by sulphation of oleyl alcohol with pyridin-sulphur trioxide.

Disodium alpha-sulphopalmitate, they noted, is potentially inexpensive, has adequate surface properties, is a good detergent in hard and soft water, but has limited solubility at room temperature (0.25 percent at 25 degrees Centigrade). Sodium oleyl sulphate was said to have excellent solubility and surface active properties, and to be an excellent detergent in soft water. In hard water it was found not so efficient, although it forms no insoluble calcium salts.

Speaking on "Detergency Measurement Using Artificially-Soiled Cloths," F. L. Diehl and J. B. Crowe, of Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, compared four types of cloths in their ability to evaluate cleaning of representative detergent products. Three of the cloths tested were commercially available, while the fourth was from a private laboratory. They were compared in their ability to rate detergents in the same order as naturally-soiled clothes rate detergents. Sensitivity and reproducibility of the various

—Continued on page 82

## CCC Increases Moisture Allowance for Oil Peanuts

Because of unfavorable weather in the southeastern area and an abnormal amount of high moisture peanuts, the Department of Agriculture has liberalized the moisture requirements in Commodity Credit Corporation contracts with peanut shellers under the 1951-crop price support program. The action was taken to enable farmers to market high moisture excess oil peanuts without the payment of a marketing quota penalty.

Excess oil peanuts are peanuts produced on acreage in excess of the farm acreage allotments but within the 1947 harvested acreage for the farm. Public law 471, provides that such excess oil peanuts may be sold without payment of marketing quota penalty at the prevailing CCC oil peanut price if delivered to a designated agency.

Effective October 5, any sheller under an existing sheller contract with CCC, or any crusher of peanuts for oil, may purchase, at the prevailing CCC oil peanut price, excess oil peanuts containing more than 7 percent damage even though these peanuts contain more than 9 percent moisture (previous limit) in the southeast and southwest, and more than 10 percent moisture (previous limit) in the Virginia-Carolina area. Net weight of the peanuts will be determined in the usual manner.

The department also announced that all excess oil peanuts purchased under the moisture provisions announced may be used or disposed of only for crushing for oil.

## Brazilian 1951 Oilseed Crop Seen Up Slightly

The harvest of vegetable oilseeds in Brazil in 1951 now appears to be only slightly larger than in 1950, according to the office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the Department of Agriculture.

The drought in North Brazil has reduced crop prospects in that area for cotton and castor beans and the harvest of babassu nuts, oiticica seed and tucum nuts did not come up to expectations considering the favorable prices.

Production of peanuts and soybeans has continued to expand in South Brazil but the flaxseed acreage has been declining.

Estimated 1951 Brazilian production of specified oilseeds, in short tons, as compared with 1950, is as follows:—

| | 1951 | 1950 |
|---|---|---|
| Cottonseed | 660,000 | 660,066 |
| Castor beans | 165,000 | 154,300 |
| Babassu kernels | 71,650 | 77,000 |
| Peanuts | 160,000 | 126,800 |
| Oiticica seed | 38,600 | 40,800 |
| Flaxseed* | ..... | 38,600 |
| Sesame seed | 5,730 | 3,510 |
| Soybeans* † | 66,000 | 38,600 |
| Tucum nuts | 8,260 | 8,260 |
| Tung fruit | 7,160 | 7,160 |
| Ouricury nuts | 4,960 | 5,180 |

* Equivalent in 1,000 bushels.
† Rio Grande do Sul only.

## Chloromycetin Production By Chemical Means Set

The world's first and only plant for the exclusive manufacture of an antibiotic by chemical means probably will be ready for the start of production by the end of this year, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, revealed October 11. The plant, located half a mile north of Holland, Mich., will more than double Parke, Davis' present capacity for manufacturing chloromycetin. Work on the new plant has been in progress about a year and a half.

D. J. Vink will be superintendent of the new plant. A graduate of the University of Michigan with a master of science degree in chemical engineering, Mr. Vink has been with Parke, Davis since 1942. W. F. Roser will be manager of the chemical manufacturing department.

## Catalin to Expand Output

Catalin Corporation of America has awarded a contract for expansion of its phenol-formaldehyde resin facilities at Fords, N. J., to chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company. The plant is expected to go into increased production about July, 1952.

## Sulphur Recovery Plant Planned by Shell Chemical

In a move aimed at alleviating the critical shortage of sulphur and sulphuric acid, Shell Chemical Corporation will add to its Houston operations a unit for recovering sulphur from waste refinery gases, it was announced October 10 by W. P. Gage, vice-president. Output of the new unit will be sold for conversion to sulphuric acid.

The new sulphuric recovery unit, certified by the government as a necessary defense project, will be constructed by the Ralph M. Parsons Company, Los Angeles. Operation is expected by mid-1952. In the recovery process, waste refinery gases, containing hydrogen sulphide, carbon dioxide and a small percentage of light hydrocarbons, will be burned and catalytically converted to sulphur at an annual rate in excess of 13,000 tons.

With annual United States sulphur consumption leading domestic production by some 500,000 tons, the Shell installation is of note not only because of its conservation of a strategic raw material, but also because it will help to eliminate the problem of atmospheric pollution in the heavily industrialized Houston area.

## Benzene Now Being Shipped By Standard Oil of Indiana

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, has started commercial shipment of benzene produced from petroleum in the new benzene plant at its Whiting, Ind., refinery. Dr. M. G. Paulus, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, who made the announcement, also revealed plans are already being made to expand the new plant. The present Whiting plant will produce about 11,000,000 gallons of benzene per year. Expansion, scheduled for completion in the second half of 1952, will increase the capacity to 16,000,000 gallons per year.

### *Heads Margarine Group*

Siert F. Riempa has been elected president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers. Mr. Riempa has been with the association since 1947, having served as assistant to the president and executive vice-president. In the presidency, he succeeds Robert G. Spears of the Jelke division of Lever Brothers Company.

## Philippine Coconut Products Output Up in January-June

Philippine production of coconut products during the first half of 1951 is estimated to have totaled 479,755 long tons in copra equivalent, according to Merrill W. Abbey, agricultural attache at the American Embassy, Manila. Thus, output in the first six months of 1951 was 35 percent greater than during the corresponding period last year when the outturn amounted to 355,526 tons in terms of copra. Approximately 88 percent of the January-June production was shipped to foreign markets and the balance consumed domestically.

Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil during the first half of 1951 totaled 346,953 and 34,002 long tons, respectively. For the same period last year, shipments aggregated only 230,084 tons of copra and 22,479 of coconut oil. This indicates an increase of 50 percent in terms of copra. Liftings of these two commodities amounted to 400,924 tons in January-June, 1951, as against only 265,765 in the corresponding months of 1950.

January-June copra shipments to the Western Hemisphere exceeded those of the corresponding period last year by 26 percent. Exports to Europe were nearly three times greater, while those to Africa were five times the volume of last year. Shipments to Asia were 11 percent greater. Liftings for the United States were larger by 33,000 tons, or 21 percent. With the advent of the rainy season and the corresponding seasonal upturn in output, substantially heavier shipments may be anticipated during the coming months provided foreign demand and prices do not become too unfavorable.

## Molasses Shippers Get NPA Aid in Use of Wooden Barrels

Shippers of inedible molasses will, on request, be given instruction and assistance in the use of wooden barrels, the National Production Authority announced October 10. Under NPA Order M-75 most shippers of inedible molasses are now prohibited from using steel containers because of the steel shortage. Wooden barrels, which will now be used by the inedible molasses trade, must be handled differently from steel drums.

To assist the trade in making this shift, NPA has arranged informally with the cooperage industry to obtain the services of responsible wooden barrel technicians to advise and assist shippers in the proper use of wooden containers. Wooden barrels, properly handled, will give as good service and have as long a life as containers now in general use, officials of NPA's containers and packaging division said. During the present emergency period careful handling of all containers is necessary, officials pointed up.

Such practices as wetting down barrels filled with molasses should be discontinued, and shippers and users should be careful to store wooden barrels on their sides with the bung stave up, NPA said.

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## Chile Needs Edible Oils

Chile continues to be in a deficit posi tion in respect to vegetable oils and th government has recently been receivin bids for semi-refined edible oil import according to P. M. Davenport of the Amer ican Embassy, Santiago. It is expecte that some edible oil will be purchase from the United States, although Sout Africa and Argentina are also intereste in the Chilean market. The quantity in volved probably will range between 9,00 and 11,000 short tons, spread over the nex four months. Purchase of flaxseed fro Argentina has also been proposed becaus of the short crop in Chile last year. Abou 2,500 to 3,000 tons of flaxseed may be in volved.

# Electrochemists List Research Advances

New developments in corrosion, electrodeposition and electro-organic chemistry were among the reports presented at the one hundredth meeting of the Electrochemical Society, held last week at the Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich.

Joseph R. Cobb and H. H. Uhlig, of the corrosion laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., reported that the corrosion of titanium in boiling 10 percent sulphuric and boiling 10 percent hydrochloric acids was inhibited by ferric and cupric ions. The corrosion rates were said to range from 3 to 55 mdd (0.001 to 0.012 ipy) for inhibitor concentrations from 0.03 to 0.005 mole/1.

Although the inhibitors were reported to be consumed as titanium corrodes, the consumption was said to be moderate, particularly at the higher inhibitor concentrations for which corrosion rates are lower. It was suggested that the primary mechanism, as indicated by potential measurements, occurred through adsorption of ferric and cupric ions on the metal surface with accompanying satisfaction of surface valence and formation of a dipole layer with negative charge outward accounting for a noble potential.

**Surface Reactions of Steel**

"Surface Reactions of Steel in Dilute Chromate Solutions" were discussed by Robert A. Powers and Norman Hackerman of the department of chemistry, University of Texas, Austin, Tex. They stated that radioactive sodium chromate solutions were used to investigate the passivating and inhibitory action of chromate on steel. A definite amount of chromate was required to give passive surface, they said. This was found to increase with decreasing pH in a manner explainable by changes in ionic composition of solutions.

They pointed out that contact potentials were related to chromate retained on the surface, and radioautographs were used to show the chromate distribution.

—*Continued on page 67*

## *Foreign Trade Lists*

Lists of foreign outlets and sources for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Laundry and dry cleaning industry—Panama.

Medicinal and toilet preparations importers, dealers—Australia; France; Indochina; Panama.

Medicinal and toilet preparations manufacturers—Honduras.

Paints and varnishes importers, dealers—Sweden.

Petroleum industry—Venezuela.

Synthetic organic chemicals manufacturers—Australia.

## *Joins C.S.C.*

Frederic C. Sands has been appointed sales manager of C. S. C. Pharmaceuticals, a division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. Mr. Sands was formerly assistant sales manager of the antibiotic division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Before joining Pfizer he was with Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., as assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales.

## 3M Making Fluorochemicals On Semi-Commercial Scale

A new series of fluorochemicals is now being manufactured on a semi-commercial scale by Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn. The firm announced today it is using a patented electrochemical process to produce fluorochemicals in a recently completed plant near Hastings, Minn.

These products are all carbon compounds. Each of them contains a high percentage of fluorine. Many of them are claimed by 3M to be new and unique. R. P. Carlton, 3M president, said the fluorochemicals give the firm its first basic position within the chemical industry and would permit greater diversification of the company's broad product line.

## ADM Elects Sorensen

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has elected Samuel O. Sorensen, vice-president in charge of research, to its board of directors. Mr. Sorensen joined ADM as a chemist in 1923 and has been research vice-president since 1947. E. A. Olson, a vice-president and board member of the company since 1947, has been named to ADM's executive committee.

# *Washington Talks It Over*

**By Ralph L. Cherry**

Members in the chemical and allied industries who have not already filed with NPA their CMP-4B applications for steel, copper or aluminum which they will need in the first quarter of 1952 are advised to do so immediately. If they do not, they are going to find themselves faced with serious difficulties in obtaining the metals.

Mills are not required to accept authorized controlled materials orders unless they are placed within the prescribed lead times. In the case of steel these vary from forty-five to 120 days, according to the type of product. A would-be purchaser who, because he filed his application for an allotment too late to receive his authorization in time to meet these deadlines, is just out of luck. He will have nobody to blame but himself.

The first quarter 1952 application forms, together with detailed instructions calling for their return by October 1 were mailed September 10 to all known metalworking firms. So far, a large number of these companies have failed to file their requirements with NPA. DPA Administrator Fleischmann warned that they should get their applications in immediately, because if they don't there will be nothing that can be done for them should the companies be forced to curtail or shut down production during the first quarter of 1952.

The chemical and drug industry, this time, is making a joint request to NPA for the controlled materials that will be needed by the two industries in the first quarter of 1952. This will go a long way in helping the NPA chemical division to program the needs for steel, copper and aluminum. The requirements are up for each of the three metals over the requirements of the fourth quarter of this year. In the case of steel, which is the most difficult of the three, requirements figure out to around 60,000 tons, which compares with around 52,000 tons for the fourth quarter against which allotments were made of 20,000 tons.

**Occupational Health Study**

The Public Health Service is working on a comprehensive program for additional protection of the health of workers. The service's division of industrial hygiene has been renamed the division of occupational health and has broadened its activities to include a number of investigations into health programs of working men and women not previously covered by the division.

An important new concern of the division is the investigation of health hazards in the production, processing and handling of radio-active materials and radiation-producing processes. These materials and processes are being employed by such a great variety of industrial establishments today, many of them small, that the closest attention should be given to the development and, what is more important, the intelligent use of proper safeguards.

This, however, is just one of the assignments that have been taken on by the division. It will be concerned not only with occupational health hazards, but will also deal with all prob'ems affecting the

—*Continued on page 35*

# Chemical Industry Seen Awake Now to Need for Standardization

There is a perceptible awakening of chemical industry management to the definite need for and the many advantages of broad industrial standardization on a national basis, J. G. Henderson of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, told the luncheon meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association in the Commodore hotel, New York, October 10.

The primary need, he said, stems from the position of the chemical industry as a major consumer of constructional materials and the principal industrial goods of America, and from the related dire necessity of conserving the nation's resources. The secondary need, he continued, but one of great concern to the chemical industry, is that of adjusting the materials and commodities demands of separate chemical companies to some rational basis whereby there may be obtained the same overwhelming advantages of standardization common to other industries—standardization of the kind that has helped to make the United States the greatest industrial nation.

"There are valid reasons," according to Mr. Henderson, "why the chemical industry hasn't gone overboard on standardization. But in all, there is not one logical argument that will sustain the contention that a well-founded, sensible standardization program, instituted and maintained under the surveillance of the industry itself, cannot pay off in enormous mutual benefits.

**Correlating Committee Formed**

"The thinking that grew out of this philosophy was crystallized in the form of a forthright proposal to the industry, and the subsequent formation of the Chemical Industry Correlating Committee to operate under the procedures of the American Standards Association. The CICC formally came into being on May 5, 1950. Participating trade associations and technical societies naming committeemen are:—

"American Institute of Chemical Engineers; American Petroleum Institute; American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Society for Testing Materials; Compressed Gas Association; Manufacturing Chemists' Association, and the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers.

"With the organization of the Chemical Industry Correlating Committee, the machinery was provided whereby, under the procedures of the American Standards Association, responsible technical personnel of the chemical industry can get together on the many sorely-needed standardization projects and, on a 100 percent consensus basis, establish the specific standardization requirements of the industry. A highly-detailed standard, or even a mere recommendation that the need for a standard exists, can be submitted to

—*Continued on page 67*

## Warner-Hudnut to Buy Maltine Company Stock

Warner-Hudnut, Inc., New York, is planning to acquire the outstanding stock of the Maltine Company, Morris Plains, N. J., Elmer H. Bobst, president of Warner-Hudnut, and James C. Chilcott, president of Maltine, revealed last week.

The agreement provides for an offer of exchange of two shares of Warner-Hudnut common stock for each share of Maltine common, of which there are 146,652 shares outstanding. Maltine will be operated as a separate entity under the transaction, and no change in corporate form, internal organization or customer and employee relations is contemplated. Mr. Chilcott will retain the presidency of Maltine and will become a director and vice-chairman of an executive committee of Warner-Hudnut, of which Mr. Bobst will be chairman.

Charles T. Silloway, Maltine vice-president, will become vice-president in charge of combined pharmaceutical promotion and sales of both companies, and will also become executive vice-president of Maltine. Charles L. Huisking, director of Chilcott Laboratories, parent company of Maltine, will be elected a director of Warner-Hudnut.

## *Foreign Sales Leads*

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please — with the OPD office, 30 Church street, New York 7:—

Antimony, Campina Grande, Brazil (ID-6, agency).

Caustic soda, Sao Paulo, Brazil (ID-5, agency); Campina Grande, Brazil (ID-6, agency).

Chemicals for food processing, including tartaric acid, citrus and apple pectin; canners' alkali, and caustic soda, Capetown, Union of South Africa (ID-2, agency); chemicals, including potassium chlorate, sodium sulphide, and arsenic, Campina Grande, Brazil (ID-6, agency); unspecified, Porto Alegra, Brazil (ID-7, agency); for sugar industry, Recife, Brazil (ID-8, agency).

Chlorinated camphene, Pelotas, Brazil (ID-3).

Flavor bases, Capetown, Union of South Africa (ID-2, agency); Joao Pessoa, Brazil (ID-4).

Insecticides, Campina Grande, Brazil (ID-6).

Nonferrous metals, Porto Alegre, Brazil (ID-7, agency).

Perfume bases, Joao Pessoa, Brazil (ID-4).

Pharmaceutical products, Managua, Nicaragua (ID-1).

Rosin, Sao Paulo, Brazil (ID-5, agency).

Sulphur, Sao Paulo, Brazil (ID-5, agency).

Zinc oxide, Sao Paulo, Brazil (ID-5, agency).

## *50 Years in Industry*

Reginald P. Manners, treasurer of the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has completed fifty years of continuous service in the dyestuffs industry. Mr. Manners came to National Aniline from Century Color Corporation in the merger of the chemical companies in 1917.

## Mathieson Buys American Potash Stock from Heyden

The Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has sold to Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, all the 134,725 shares of stock of American Potash & Chemical owned by Heyden. The price was $5,389,000, or $40 per share, resulting in a capital gain to Heyden of $840,000.

The sale of Heyden's holdings conforms with its policy in recent years to concentrate its activities in those fields in which the company is well established and to work toward closer integration of its production facilities, according to John P. Remensnyder, Heyden president. The company is currently engaged in an $8,500,000 production expansion program.

Thomas S. Nichols, president and chairman of Mathieson; John C. Leppart, executive vice-president, and Sinclair Richardson, Robert G. Stone and Gardiner Symonds, Mathieson directors, all have been elected to the board of directors of American Potash. Those who resigned from the board included Mr. Remensnyder, Simon Askin, Paul Van Der Stricht and Ralph N. Lulek of Heyden, and V. A. Johnston, president of A. G. Becker & Co.

## Jameson Leaves Velsicol To Establish Own Firm

A. R. Jameson, until recently first vice-president of Velsicol Corporation, Chicago, announces the formation of his own firm, Jameson Chemical Company, with offices at 218 East Huron street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone is MOhawk 4-5106. The new firm will supply, on a national scale, chemical raw materials manufactured to specification.

Sales manager as well as vice-president of Velsicol for the past twelve years, Mr. Jameson was associated with that firm from September, 1935, until his resignation this month. Previously, he spent a number of years with Pure Oil Company.

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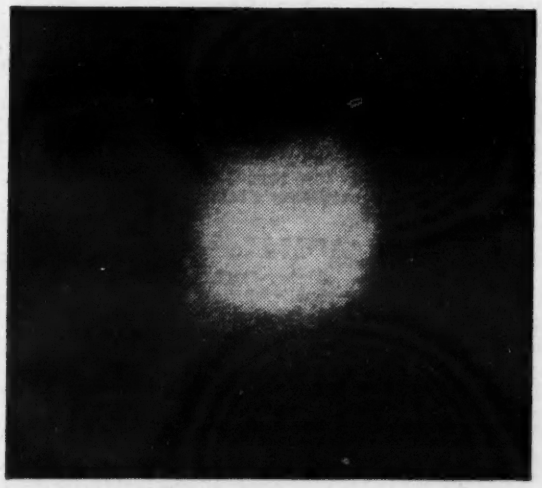

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## Association Meetings

ADMA-APMA Combined Contact Committee, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 1.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, production and engineering section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 8-9.

American Fair Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 7-8.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., December 2-5.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Chicago, November 5-8.

American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Statler hotel, Cleveland Ohio, March 3-7, 1952; annual meeting, Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York, June 23-27, 1952.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22-23, 1952.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineer's, annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 23.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 15-16.

Chemical Bureau Alumni of War Production Board, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., November 7.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 26-December 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, October 16.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6, 1952.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18, 1952.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Flax Institute, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 6-10.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25, 1952.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, annual meeting, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14-15.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, November 25-December 1, Paris, France.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-24, 1952.

National Fertilizer Association, annual southern meeting, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 12-14.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors, annual convention, Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., November 13.

National Paint, varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 29-31.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13-17.

Oil Trades Association of New York, annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 30.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Mid Pines Club, Southern Pines, N. C., October 13-17.

Paint Industries Show, held in conjunction with the FPVPC annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting and dinner, New York Academy of Sciences, New York, October 26-27.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual show, Henry Hudson hotel, New York, October 17; annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 30.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, fall meeting, Biltmore hotel, December 6.

Society of Plastics Engineers, national technical conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, Ill., January 16-18, 1952.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, November 14, Commodore hotel, New York; annual meeting, December 11, Commodore hotel, New York.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 5; annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 13-15, 1952.

World Congress on Artificial Fertilizers, Rome, Italy, October 22-25.

World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

## WPB Alumni Party Nov. 7

The Chemical Bureau Alumni of the old WPB has settled on the date of November 7 for its next get-together, which will be held this time at the Washington hotel, in Washington, D. C., according to Frank Bennett. Members and their guests will gather for cocktails starting at 5:30 p.m.

# *Oils, Fats Consumption: August*

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in August, 1951, totaled 1,155,821,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

| | Pounds |
|---|---|
| Edible products | 261,267,000 |
| Paint and varnish | 44,420,000 |
| Processing | 285,471,000 |
| Refining | 335,524,000 |
| Soap | 124,929,000 |

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

### Oils

| | Pounds | |
|---|---|---|
| Babassu— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | [1] | [1] |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Other uses | [1] | [1] |
| Castor— | No. 1 | No. 3 |
| Refining | [1] | [1] |
| Fat-splitting | [1] | [1] |
| Sulphonation | 99,000 | 220,000 |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Paint and varnish | 340,000 | 9,000 |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | [1] | 2,000 |
| Chemicals | [1] | 46,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | 11,000 | 27,000 |
| Other uses | [3]3,618,000 | [3]302,000 |
| Castor, dehydrated— | | |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Paint and varnish | [1] | 973,000 |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | [1] | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] | [1] |
| Other uses | [1] | [2] |
| Coconut— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | 29,025,000 | [1] |
| Deodorizing | [1] | 5,554,000 |
| Hydrogenation | [1] | 1,701,000 |
| Fat-splitting | 2,998,000 | [1] |
| Sulphonation | 19,000 | [1] |
| Shortening | [1] | 912,000 |
| Other edible products | [1] | 2,505,000 |
| Chemicals | [1] | [1] |
| Soap | 8,812,000 | 7,361,000 |
| Paint and varnish | [1] | 304,000 |
| Other uses | [1] | [4]6,114,000 |
| Cod and codliver— | | All grades |
| Sulphonation | [1] | 191,000 |
| Deodorizing | [1] | [1] |
| Paint and varnish | [1] | [1] |
| Other uses | [1] | [3]1,197,000 |
| Corn— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | 22,742,000 | [1] |
| Sulphonation | [1] | [1] |
| Deodorizing | [1] | 4,663,000 |
| Winterizing for salad oil | [1] | 10,220,000 |
| Shortening | [1] | [1] |
| Oleomargarine | [1] | [1] |
| Other edible uses | [1] | 5,598,000 |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Paint and varnish | [1] | [1] |
| Other uses | [3]20,000 | 124,000 |
| Cottonseed— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | 44,448,000 | [1] |
| Sulphonation | [1] | [1] |
| Hydrogenation | [1] | 41,342,000 |
| Deodorizing | [1] | [3]79,000 |
| Winterizing for salad oil | [1] | 30,563,000 |
| Shortening | [1] | 15,279,000 |
| Oleomargarine | [1] | 7,712,000 |
| Other edible uses | [1] | 1,104,000 |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Paint and varnish | [1] | 4,000 |
| Other uses | [1] | [3]123,000 |
| Fish— | Menhaden | Sardine |
| Refining | [1] | [1] |
| Fat-splitting | [1] | [1] |
| Sulphonation | 41,000 | 203,000 |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Paint and varnish | 370,000 | 701,000 |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | [1] | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | 73,000 | [3]601 |
| Other uses | [3]1,746,000 | [3]83,000 |
| Fish, other— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | [1] | [1] |
| Paint and varnish | 14,000 | 250,000 |
| Other uses | 393,000 | [3]171,000 |
| Fishliver, other than cod— | | All grades |
| Sulphonation | [1] | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] | [1] |
| Other uses | [1] | 203,000 |
| Linseed— | Raw | Refined |
| Refining | 22,742,000 | [1] |
| Fat-splitting | [1] | [1] |
| Soap | 9,000 | [1] |
| Paint and varnish | 10,976,000 | 14,852,000 |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | 7,409,000 | 993,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] | [1] |
| Other uses | [3]7,539,000 | [4]6,094,000 |
| Marine mammal— | | All grades |
| Refining | [1] | 270,000 |
| Sulphonation | [1] | [1] |
| Paint and varnish | [1] | [1] |
| Chemicals | [1] | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] | 1,248,000 |
| Other uses | [1] | [3]216,000 |
| Neatsfoot— | | All grades |
| Refining | [1] | 45,000 |
| Sulphonation | [1] | [1] |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Chemicals | [1] | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] | 18,000 |
| Other uses | [1] | [3]262,000 |
| Oiticica— | | All grades |
| Paint and varnish | [1] | 595,000 |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | [1] | [1] |
| Other uses | [1] | 167,000 |
| Olive— | Edible | Inedible |
| Edible uses | [1] | [1] |
| Soap | [1] | 8,000 |
| Other uses | [1] | [1] |
| Oleo— | | All grades |
| Shortening | [1] | [1] |
| Oleomargarine | [1] | 304,000 |
| Other edible uses | [1] | [1] |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] | [1] |
| Other uses | [1] | [1] |
| Palm— | Crude | Refined |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] | [1] |
| Other uses | 3,370,000 | [1] |
| Palmkernel— | Crude | Refined |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Peanut— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | [1] | [1] |
| Sulphonation | [1] | 64,000 |
| Hydrogenation | [1] | 2,405,000 |
| Deodorizing | [1] | 5,408,000 |
| Winterizing for salad oil | [1] | [1] |
| Shortening | [1] | 1,322,000 |
| Oleomargarine | [1] | [1] |
| Other edible uses | [1] | 868,000 |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Other uses | [1] | [3]253,000 |
| Perilla— | | All grades |
| Paint and varnish | [1] | [1] |
| Rapeseed— | | |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] | [3]212,000 |
| Sesame, refined— | | |
| All uses | [1] | 418,000 |
| Soybean— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | 160,441,000 | [1] |
| Fat-splitting | [1] | [1] |
| Sulphonation | [1] | 37,000 |
| Hydrogenation | [1] | 52,207,000 |
| Deodorizing | [1] | 16,705,000 |
| Winterizing for salad oil | [1] | [1] |
| Shortening | [1] | 44,371,000 |
| Oleomargarine | [1] | 5,774,000 |
| Other edible uses | [1] | 5,819,000 |
| Soap | 69,000 | 32,000 |
| Paint and varnish | 244,000 | 4,451,000 |
| Chemicals | [1] | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | 39,000 | 16,000 |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | [1] | 671,000 |
| Other uses | 3,261,000 | 7,190,000 |
| Tallow— | | All grades |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] | 705,000 |
| Other uses | [1] | [1] |
| Tung— | | |
| Paint and varnish | [1] | 3,677,000 |
| Chemicals | [1] | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] | [1] |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | [1] | [1] |
| Other uses | [1] | 725,000 |
| Vegetable, not specified— | | |
| Refining | [1] | 11,523,000 |
| Fat-splitting | [1] | 255,000 |
| Hydrogenation | [1] | [3]1,874,000 |
| Sulphonation | [1] | [3]108,000 |
| Winterizing for salad oil | [1] | 10,833,000 |
| Shortening | [1] | [1] |
| Oleomargarine | [1] | 163,000 |
| Other edible uses | [1] | 1,146,000 |
| Soap | [1] | 1,648,000 |
| Paint and varnish | [1] | 308,000 |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | [1] | [3]183,000 |
| Chemicals | [1] | [3]861,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] | [3]149,000 |
| Other uses | [1] | [3]14,497,000 |

### Fats and Greases

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grease and lard oil— | | |
| Sulphonation | [1] | 140,000 |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] | 1,713,000 |
| Other uses | [1] | [2] |
| Grease, not specified— | | |
| Refining | [1] | [1] |
| Fat-splitting | [1] | 8,069,000 |
| Winterizing | [1] | [1] |
| Sulphonation | [1] | [1] |
| Hydrogenation | [1] | 1,580,000 |
| Pressing | [1] | 5,955,000 |
| Soap | [1] | 29,319,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] | 1,154,000 |
| Other uses | [1] | [4]688,000 |
| Lard— | Rendered | Refined |
| Shortening | 10,975,000 | 6,[illegible]000 |
| Oleomargarine | 381,000 | [1] |
| Hydrogenation | 1,794,000 | 1,334,000 |
| Other edible uses | 318,000 | 349,000 |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] | 40,000 |
| Other uses | [2]219,000 | [1] |
| Stearin, animal— | Edible | Inedible |
| Shortening | 955,000 | [1] |
| Oleomargarine | 336,000 | [1] |
| Other edible uses | 170,000 | [1] |
| Soap | [1] | 667,000 |
| Other uses | [2] | 138,000 |
| Stearin, vegetable— | | |
| Shortening | [1] | 5,577,000 |
| Oleomargarine | [1] | 1,381,000 |
| Hydrogenation | [1] | 1,693,000 |
| Other edible uses | [1] | 36,000 |
| Other uses | [1] | [1] |
| Tallow, edible— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | [1] | [1] |
| Fat-splitting | [1] | [1] |
| Hydrogenation | [1] | [1] |
| Sulphonation | [1] | [1] |
| Shortening | 605,000 | 792,000 |
| Soap | [1] | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] | [1] |
| Other uses | [3]90,000 | [4]28,000 |
| Tallow, inedible— | Crude | Refined |
| Refining | 17,141,000 | [1] |
| Fat-splitting | 10,173,000 | [1] |
| Hydrogenation | 386,000 | [1] |
| Pressing | [1] | [1] |
| Sulphonation | 348,000 | 108,000 |
| Shortening | [1] | [1] |
| Other edible | [1] | [1] |
| Soap | 49,196,000 | 13,835,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | 2,092,000 | 32,000 |
| Other uses | 4,649,000 | [3]112,000 |

### Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

| | |
|---|---|
| Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified— | |
| Winterizing and pressing | 5,622,000 |
| Soap | 916,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | 586,000 |
| Other uses | [4]7,480,000 |
| Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)— | |
| Soap | 1,765,000 |
| Other uses | [1] |
| Fatty acid stocks, not specified— | |
| Refining | [1] |
| Fat-splitting | [1] |
| Sulphonation | [1] |
| Soap | 228,000 |
| Paint and varnish | 78,000 |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | 54,000 |
| Other uses | [3]276,000 |
| Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids— | |
| Sulphonation | 44,000 |
| Paint and varnish | [1] |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] |
| Other uses | [3]104,000 |
| Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)— | |
| All uses | 47,000 |
| Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)— | |
| Soap | [1] |
| Red oil— | |
| Sulphonation | 135,000 |
| Soap | 720,000 |
| Paint and varnish | 15,000 |
| Chemicals | 513,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | 250,000 |
| Other uses | [5]1,273,000 |
| Stearic acid— | |
| Sulphonation | 30,000 |
| Soap | 193,000 |
| Paint and varnish | 56,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | 415,000 |
| Chemicals | 492,000 |
| Other uses | [5]3,093,000 |
| Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)— | |
| Fat-splitting | 8,469,000 |
| Soap | 3,804,000 |
| Paint and varnish | [1] |
| Other uses | [4]637,000 |
| Vegetable oil fatty acids— | |
| Sulphonation | [1] |
| Hydrogenation | [1] |
| Soap | 2,251,000 |
| Paint and varnish | 1,410,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | [1] |
| Chemicals | 2,409,000 |
| Other uses | [3]3,525,000 |

### Unclassified

| | |
|---|---|
| Materials not shown separately— | |
| Refining | 1,264,000 |
| Fat-splitting | 3,494,000 |
| Hydrogenation | 5,821,000 |
| Sulphonation | 447,000 |
| Pressing | 1,901,000 |
| Shortenig | [4]185,000 |
| Oleomargarine | [4] |
| Soap | 1,537,000 |
| Paint and varnish | 154,000 |
| Linoleum and oilcloth | 633,000 |
| Chemicals | 3,134,000 |
| Lubricants and greases | 739,000 |
| Other uses | [4]8,892,000 |

[1] Included in "Total of vegetable oil not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."
[2] Included in "Total of secondary products not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."
[3] Included in materials other than vegetable oils not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[4] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[5] Includes a small quantity denatured or shipped in inedible tanks, which cannot be shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

## Poisons Control Group Elects Constable Pres.

E. W. Constable, state chemist of the Department of Agriculture of North Carolina, was elected president of the Association of Economic Poisons Control Officials at its fifth annual convention October 6 at the Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D. C. Rodney C. Berry, director of the division of chemistry of the Virginia Department of Agriculture, was elected vice-president.

Members of the executive committee for the ensuing year are G. H. Laramie, control supervisor of the Department of Agriculture of New Hampshire; E. A. Epps, jr., chief chemist, Baton Rouge, La.; W. G. Reed, chief of the insecticide division of the livestock branch, USDA; Floyd Roberts, Bismarck, N. Dak., and retiring president, A. B. Lemmon, of the California Bureau of Chemistry.

A. B. Heagy of the University of Maryland was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The one-day meeting of the group heard addresses on "New Miticides," by C. O. Persing, of Stauffer Chemical Company; "Economic Poisons Legislation," by J. D. Conner, counsel for the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association; "Warfarin," by W. W. Dykstra, assistant chief of predator and rodent control of the Department of the Interior; "Soil Use of New Insecticides," by V. A. Tiedjens, director of the Virginia Truck Experimental Station, and "Systemics," by F. F. Smith, entomologist of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, USDA.

### Pesticide Law Need Questioned

Mr. Conner seriously questioned the need for new pesticide control legislation such as has been suggested in the hearings by the Delaney committee investigating the use of chemicals in food. He said that ample federal authority now exists in law to protect the public health from injury caused from residues, mentioning the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act, and the authority contained in the federal food, drug and cosmetic acts to establish residue tolerances, plus other provisions of that law relating to food adulterations.

"It appears to me that this legislative authority, if it is properly enforced in a cooperatively manner by the agencies concerned, should assure adequate protection to the public health against any hazard

—Continued on page 63

## Fertilizer Control Officials Elect J.F. Fudge President

The Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials held its fifth annual convention October 5 at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., and elected J. F. Fudge, state chemist of Texas, as its president for the new year. He succeeded Rodney C. Berry, director of the division of chemistry of the Virginia Department of Agriculture.

P. A. Yeats, of the seed, feed and fertilizer division of the state Department of Agriculture, Oklahoma, was elected vice-president, and the following were named to the executive committee:—Henry A. Davis, assistant chemist of the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture; R. W. Ludwick, deputy in charge of the feed and fertilizer control office, New Mexico; W. S. Thompson, chemist in charge of feed and fertilizer of the Ohio Department of Agriculture; G. W. Michael, associate chief of the fertilizer and plant industry division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, and retiring president of the association, Mr. Berry.

B. D. Cloaninger, head of the department of fertilizer inspection and analysis, Clemson College, Clemson, N. C., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The group was welcomed to its one-day meeting by the two fertilizer trade associations—The National Fertilizer Association and the American Plant Food Council—and were dinner guests of the two associations the nights of October 4 and 5. At the business sessions the convention heard discussions on "Industry Research," by H. B. Siems, chairman of the National

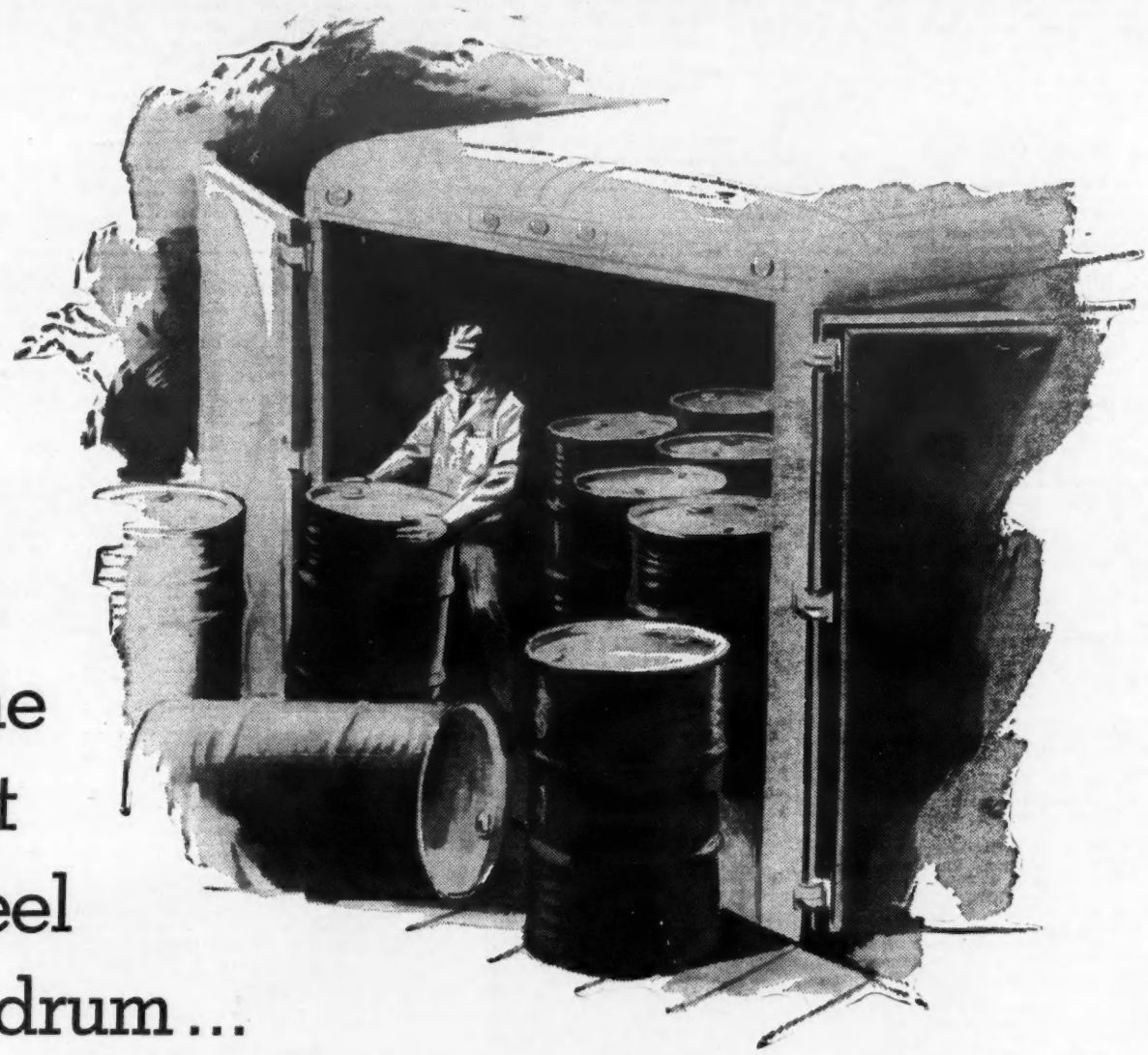
—Continued on page 63

## FWDA Sets 1952 Site

The Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association has selected the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., as the site of its thirty-seventh annual convention, which will run September 14 to 18, 1952.

## Galvanizers to Meet

The fall meeting of the Galvanizers Committee, sponsored by the American Zinc Institute, will be held at the St. Francis hotel, Canton, O., on November 15 and 16.



The strongest steel drum...

*lasts longer, when protected against rust and deterioration with chemical and weather resistant enamel.*

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# Current Market Quotations

## Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

**Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, October 11 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.**

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## A

**Acacia** (see Gum arabic).

**Acenaphthene**, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. 40 - —
over 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —

**Acetaldehyde**, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11

**Acetaldol** (see Aldol).

**Acetamide**, tech., fib. dms. lb. .52 - —

**Acetanilide** tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .56 - —
smaller lots lb. .58 - .62

**Acetic anhydride** dms. c.l. frt alld E lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13 - .13½

**Acetoacetanilide**, bbls., dlvd lb. .79¾- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

**Acetoacetorthochloranilide** bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —

**Acetoacetorthotoluidide**, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

**Acetone**, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, d'lvd lb. .08½- .10

**Methyl** (see M).

**Acetonitrile**, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

**Acetophenetidin** USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

**Acetophenone**, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

**Acetyltributyl citrate**, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —

**Acetyltriethyl citrate**, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —

**Acid, abietic**, com'l, dms. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½

**Acetic**, com'l or redist., 28% bbls 100 lbs 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs 10.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs 15.00 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs 24.00 -26.00
tech., dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms., works 100 lbs 13.50 14.50

**Acetic anhydride** (see Acetic anhydride above)

**Acetylsalicylic**, USP special bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh) bbls same basis. lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis

**Adipic** fib dms. works lb. .26½- —

**Aminoacetic** NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75

**Anthranilic** resub. bbl lb 2.10 —
tech., bbls. frt equald lb 1.21 - —

**Arsenous** (tech (see Arsenic, white)
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)

**Ascorbic**, USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —

**Battery** cbys., c.l. E works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

**Benzoic** tech bbls dms 100 lbs or more lb. .40 - .43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54

**Betahydroxynaphthoic** (see betaoxynaphthoic acid)

**Betaoxynaphthoic**, bbls. works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

**Boric**, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 196.00 - —
bulk., c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

**Broenner's**, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

**Acid, butyric**, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .35½- —

**Cacodylic**, bots lb. 10.50 -13.00

**Camphoric**, natural, dms lb 4.00 4.75
synth dms lb 4.00 4.75

**Capric**, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37½- —

**Caprylic**, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37½- —

**Cassello**, dms. frt. allc lb 1.44 - —

**Castor oil**, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾

**Chicago**, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 —

**Chlorosulphonic**, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —

**Chromic** 99½ 99¾% dms. c.l works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. works lb .27½- .28½

**NF** (see Chromium trioxide)

**Cinnamic**, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

**Citric**, anhyd. gran, fine gran. dms., c.l lb 26½- —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb 27 - —
smaller lots lb 27½- —
kgs. lb 28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb higher
USP cryst., dms. c.l. lb 27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb 28 —
smaller lots lb 28½- —
kgs lb 29½- —
gran., fine gran dms. c.l. lb 24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't .25 - —
smaller lots lb 25¼- —
kgs. lb 26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c per lb higher.

**Cleve's**, mixed, bls lb. 79 —

**Coconut** oil, dist., dms lb. .19¼- .20½
double dist., dms lb. .20¾- .22

**Cottonseed** oil, dist., dms lb. .1250- .1375
double dist., dms lb. .1300- .1425

**Cresylic** coastar, dom., 50% above 207°C. non-ret dms., c.l. frt. equald gal. 1.31 1.36
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.28 —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.33 —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 1.25
204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal 1.39 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., c.l.f., gal. 1.40 - 1.53

**petroleum**, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 71 —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

**Acid, cresylic**, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C non-ret. dms. c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 —

**Crotonic**, fib dms., works lb. .31 - —

**Cyanoacetic** tech bbls lb 90 1.25

**Desoxycholic** bots lb. 22.00 -25.00

**Dichlorophenoxyacetic**, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)

**Diethylbarbituric** (see Barbital)

**Diglycolic** bgs. works lb 14 —

**Ethylhexoic**, dms. c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —

**F**, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 —

**Folic**, bots, fib. cns. kilo or more gram 2.00 —

**Formic**, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb .14½ .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works lb. .15 .23½

**Fumaric**, tech., bbls., dms lb .37 38

**Gallic** NF VII bbls 1,000-lb lots lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78

**Gamma** dry ground bbls. frt alld lb 1.50 —
paste, bbls frt alld lb 1.45 —

**Gentisic**, 100 lb fib. dms. lb. 8.50 — —

**Gluconic** tech. 50% bots lb .25 .33
dms. lb .16 —
kgs. lb .18 —

**Glutamic**, laevo 99%, fib dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.54 - 2.60

**Glycerophosphoric**, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35

**Glycolic** (see Acid hydroxyacetic)

**H**, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .82 - —

**Hydriodic**, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —

**Hydrobromic** medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43

**Hydrochloric** (see Acid, muriatic).

**Hydrocyanic**, cyls works lb 1.10 —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —

**Hydrofluoric**, annyd., cyls., works lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb 18 —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955

**Hydrofluosilicic** 30-35%, bbls works lb .07 —

**Acid, hydroxyacetic**, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks Belle W Va. 100% basis lb .085 —

**Hypophosphorous** purif. 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.32

**USP**, cbys lb. .88 - —

**J** bbls works 100% basis lb 2.80 2.85

**Koch**, bbls. frt alld lb. .64 - .70

**L**, bbls. frt alld lb 1.25 —

**Lactic** edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 .20
smaller lots lb. 16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690

**plastic** grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .23¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —

**tech.**, 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 11.95
l.c.l. bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 17.85

**NF**, 85% cbys lb .85 .88

**Laurent's**, bbls lb .60 .87

**Lauric**, 90-95%, dms lb. .24 - .24¾
60%, dms lb. .19¾- .20½

**Linseed** oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2270- .2320
water white, dms lb. .2570- .2620

**Maleic**, anhydride (see M).
powder, dms lb. .37 - .38

**Malic**, dms lb. .50 —

**Mandelic** NF dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

**Metanilic** dms., works lb. .57 —

**Methacrylic** dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. 76 - —
less than truckload works lb. 76½ 80

**Molybdic** dms. 85%-92% works lb. 1.40 1.55

**Monochloroacetic** purified flake, 99%, dms lb. .24½- .25¼
flake, 95-97%, dms lb. .20 .22

**Muriatic**, 18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
tanks, works ton. 29.00 -31.00

**20°**, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
tanks, works ton. 31.00 -33.00

**22°**, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton. 36.00 -38.00

**CP** USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

**Myristic**, dms lb. .30½- .31¼

**Naphthenic** 220-230 acidity, dms. works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —

**Naphthol**(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid Neville and Winther's)

**Naphthol** (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)

**Naphthol**(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid S).

**Naphthol**(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid H)

**Naphthol**(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)

**(2)-7-Sulphonic,3-amino** (see Acid, J)

**Naphtholsulphonic** mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

**Naphthylamine**(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid Laurent's)

**(2)-6-sulphonic** (see Acid, Broenner's)

**(2)-7-sulphonic** (see Acid F)

**(2)-1-sulphonic** (see Acid Tobias)

**Neville and Winther's**, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

**Nicotinic** USP dms frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30

**Nicotinicamide** (see Nicotinamide).

**Nitric** 36° cbys c.l. E works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60

**CP** NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼- —

**Octoic** (see Acid ethylhexoic)

**Oleic**, single distilled, dms lb. .15¼- .16½
tanks lb. .13¾- —
double distilled (white) dms. lb. .17½- .19
tanks lb. .16¼- —

**Oleum** (see Acid sulphuric fuming)

**Orthochlorobenzoic**, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

**Orthocresotinic** dms (on lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

**Oxalic**, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —

**Palm** oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .17

**Para-aminobenzoic**, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30

**Para-aminosalicylic**, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.55 - 6.00

**Parachlorobenzoic**, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62

**Paramethylphenylcinchonic** (see Neocinchophen)

**Paranitrobenzoic**, dms lb. .77 - —

**Paratoluidinmetasulphonic**, bbls., works lb. .52 - 1.04

**Perchloric**, 60%, reagent, cbys., works lb. .77 - —
70-72%, reagent, cbys., works lb. .84 - —

**Phenylacetic**, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —

**Phenylcinchoninic** (see Cinchophen).

**Phenylglycollic** (see Acid, mandelic).



## *Abbreviations*

### *Used in OPD Market Quotations*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACS | American Chemical Society | dest.-dist. | destructive-distilled | neut. | neutral |
| | | | | NF | National Formulary |
| | | dextro. | dextrorotatory | | |
| alld. | allowed | dist. | distilled | nom. | nominal |
| ammo. | ammonia | distr. | distributor. | No. | number |
| amorph. | amorphous | djus. | demijohns | ord. | ordinary |
| AMP. | American melting point | dlvd. | delivered | oz. | ounce |
| anhyd. | anhydrous | dms. | drums | | |
| a.p.a. | available phosphoric acid | dom. | domestic | Pac. | Pacific |
| | | E. | east | pf. | proof |
| artif. | artificial | e.p. | end point | phos. | phosphate |
| ASTM. | American Society for Testing Materials | equald. | equalized | photo. | photographic |
| | | F. | fahrenheit | pkgs. | packages |
| | | ferment. | fermentation | powd. | powdered |
| | | ffa. | free fatty acid | precip. | precipitated |
| Be. | Baume | ffc. | free from chlorine | prod. | producer |
| bgs. | bags | | | pt. | point |
| bbls. | barrels | fib. | fiber | pulv. | pulverized |
| bls. | bales | f.o.b. | free on board | purif. | purified |
| bots. | bottles | FPA | free of prussic acid | redist. | redistilled |
| b.p. | boiling point | | | refd. | refined |
| b.p.l. | bone phosphate of lime | frt. | freight | refy. | refinery |
| | | fus. | fused | reg. | regular |
| b.r. | boiling range | gal. | gallon | resub. | resublimed |
| bxs. | boxes | gran. | granular | ret. | returnable |
| C. | centigrade | grd. | ground | SD. | specially denatured |
| cbys. | carboys | i.&a. | iron and aluminum | s.d. | single distilled |
| CD | completely denatured | i.b.p. | initial boiling point | S. E. | southeast |
| | | | | secs. | seconds |
| c.i.f. | cost, insurance, freight | imp. | imported | s.g. | specific gravity |
| | | incl. | included | ship't | shipment |
| cks. | casks | indust. | industrial | solut. | solution |
| c.l. | car lots | kgs. | kegs | s.u. | standard unit |
| cns. | cans | lacq. | lacquer | synth. | synthetic |
| col. | color | lb. | pound | tanks | railroad tank-cars |
| com'l | commercial | l.c.l. | less than car lots | | |
| conc. | concentrated | liq. | liquid | tech. | technical |
| CP | chemically pure | m.a.p. | mixed anilin point | USP | U S Pharmacopoeia |
| cps. | centipoises | M c.f. | thousand cubic feet | vis. | viscosity |
| cryst. | crystal | | | VM&P | varnish makers & painters |
| cs. | cases | min. | minimum | | |
| ctns. | cartons | m.p. | melting point | W. | west |
| cyls. | cylinders | N. | nitrogen | w w. | water white |
| dbl. | double | nat. | natural | whse. | warehouse |
| denat. | denatured | | | | |

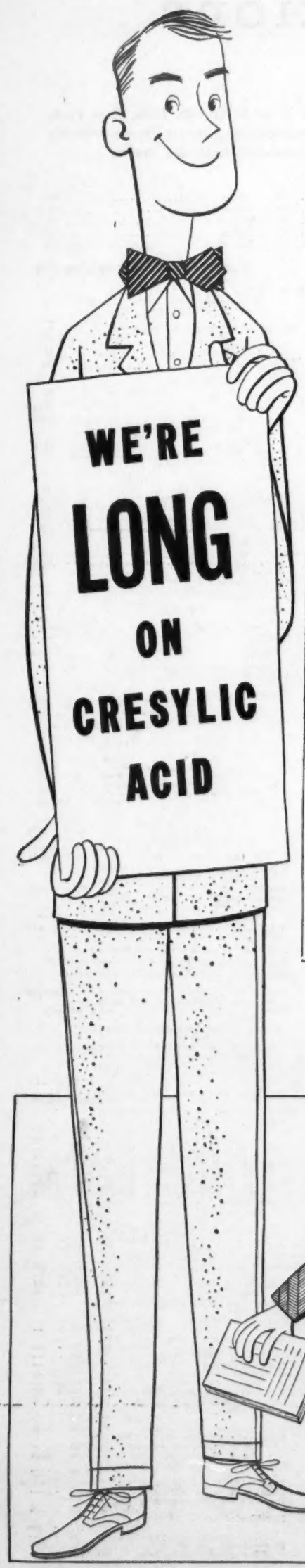
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

## Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - .09¼
Picramic, bgs lb. 65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 - —
lots, dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls. lb. .30 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech. bbls. c.l lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls lb. .49 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .98¾ - .91½
l.c.l., works lb. .92 - .92¾
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .15 - .16¼
single dist., dms lb. .14½ - .15¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .14¾ - .16
single-pressed, bgs lb. .14¼ - .15½
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .17 - .18¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .73 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric 60° Be chys. c.l., works 100 lbs 1.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.05 2.85
tanks, works ton 16.30 —
66 Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.10 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 3.10
tanks, works ton 20.00 —
98% tanks works ton 21 00 —
CP, NF, consumers chys, extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
3 pt. bottles extra cs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks works ton 22.40 —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .11 - .12¼
hydrogenated, dms lb. .12¾ - .14
Tannic, NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .39½ - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41 - —
small dms lb. .43 - .45
imported, bgs lb. .48 - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb 1.60 1.86
Tobias, bbls frt allo in 74 —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l. works in 20 —
tanks works lb 17 —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works lb. .43 - —

Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.02 - 2.04
powd., bbls lb. 2.06 - 2.08
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .32½ - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.).
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
fermentation, refined, 126-132 C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .34¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .32 - —
128-132°C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36½ - —
ACS grade dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½ - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .65 - .82
tech dms works frt equald. lb. 45 .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - .30¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30¾ - .31¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .29
synthetic normal dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18¼ - —
secondary, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .13½ - .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .17½ - —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾ - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .22¼ - .32½
tanks, works lb. .20¼ - .30
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more lb. .72 - .95
smaller lots lb. .72 - 1.00
extra, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb 2.75 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R gal. 1.01½ - 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.05½ - 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss R. gal. .89½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .69½ - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.01½ - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.05½ - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.04
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.13
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.00½ - 1.01½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04½ - 1.10½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - 1.14
tanks, same basis gal. .88 - .91

Alcohol, denatured, SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.01 - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - .93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .99 - 1.01
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. .87 - .89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R. gal. 1.04 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .61½ - .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.03 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.07 - 1.14
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 18.11 - 18.15¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.15 - 18.24½
tanks, same basis gal. 17.99 - 18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.01 - 1.05½
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .89 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 19.08 - 19.12½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 19.12 - 19.21½
tanks, same basis gal. 18.96 - 18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms, c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .3 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¼ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½ - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26¼ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .5225 - .5400
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .5640 - .5900
tanks, dlvd gal. .3850 - .4200
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43½ - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .56¾ - .59
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61 - .64
tanks, dlvd gal. .43 - .47
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½ - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N.Y. lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N.Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade dms gal .33 - .48
Aldrin, 60% solut. dms., c.l. works frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
l.c.l. works, frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —

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CRESYLIC ACID • JAPAN AND CARNAUBA WAX REPLACEMENTS
CANDELILLA WAX • REFINED TALL OIL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aletris root, bgs | lb. | 1.40 | 1.65 |
| Alizarin, see Red alizarin | | | |
| Alkanet, root, bgs | lb. | .28 | .30 |
| Allethrin, 100%, dms., works | lb. | 42.50 | — |
| 90% dms., works | lb. | 38.25 | — |
| solution 20% dms., 100 lb. lots, works | lb. | 8.55 | 9.55 |
| 2½%, dms., works | gal. | 7.55 | — |
| Allspice (see Pimento). | | | |
| Allyl, bromide, cbys., works | lb. | 1.35 | 1.40 |
| Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .16¾ | — |
| l.c.l. dlvd | lb. | .17½ | — |
| tanks dlvd | lb. | .15 | — |
| Starch, solid, dms., works | lb. | .51 | — |
| solution, 40%, dms., works | lb. | .25½ | — |
| Aloe, Cape, cs | lb. | .40 | .45 |
| powdered, cs | lb. | .50 | .55 |
| Curacao, kgs | lb. | .60 | .65 |
| Socotrine, kgs | lb. | .25 | .35 |
| Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs | lb. | 3.50 | 4.65 |
| Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld | lb. | .85 | — |
| Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. | lb. | .45 | — |
| Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld | lb. | 2.00 | 2.40 |
| Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld | lb. | .41 | — |
| Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald | lb. | .29½ | — |
| l.c.l., works, frt. equald | lb. | .40 | — |
| Alphapinene tanks, South, works | gal. | No prices. | |
| Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .17 | — |
| Alphatocopherol, bots | kilo. | 350.00 | — |
| Acetate, bots | kilo. | 350.00 | — |
| Althea root, NF, peeled, bgs | lb. | .20 | .33 |
| Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. | | 4.35 | 4.70 |
| lump, dms., works 100 lbs. | | 4.55 | 4.95 |
| powd., dms., works 100 lbs. | | 4.70 | 5.10 |
| USP, burnt, dms | lb. | .20 | .21 |
| hydrous, dms | lb. | .07¾ | .08 |
| Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. | | 4.55 | 4.95 |
| lump, dms., works 100 lbs. | | 4.80 | 5.20 |
| powd., dms., works 100 lbs. | | 4.95 | 5.35 |
| USP, burnt, dms | lb. | .20 | .21 |
| hydrous, dms | lb. | .07¾ | .08 |
| Potash-chrome, dms | lb. | .17 | — |
| Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. | | 4.60 | — |
| l.c.l., works 100 lbs. | | 5.00 | — |
| Alumina calcined bgs. c.l., works | lb. | .03½ | .05½ |
| crystalline (see Aluminum oxide). | | | |
| Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works | lb. | .14 | — |
| Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works | lb. | .13 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .15½ | — |
| cryst., dms., c.l., works | lb. | .1030 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .1070 | — |
| solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works | lb. | .0369 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .0435 | .0960 |
| tankcars, works 100 lbs. | | 2.80 | — |
| NF, gran., dms., works | lb. | .29 | .31 |
| Fluoride tech. anhyd. bbls., c.s., works | lb. | .11½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .14½ | — |
| Formate, basic solution, cbys | lb. | .09½ | — |
| l.c.l. works | lb. | .10 | — |
| Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald | ton. | 60.00 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 65.00 | 85.00 |
| light bgs. dlvd | lb. | .17 | — |
| Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% $Al_2O_3$, fib. dms., works | lb. | .24 | — |
| contract, works | lb. | .22 | — |
| 9-9½% $Al_2O_3$, fib. dms., works | lb. | .20 | — |
| contract, works | lb. | .19 | — |
| dried, USP XIV, fib., dms., works | lb. | .83 | — |
| contract works | lb. | .80 | — |
| powder tech (see Aluminum hydrate). | | | |
| Laurate, precip., bbls | lb. | .44 | — |
| Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. | lb. | .19 | — |
| pigs, 10,000 lbs | lb. | .18 | — |
| Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .28½ | — |
| Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined). | | | |
| crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt alld | lb. | .14 | .15 |
| kgs. ton, frt. alld | lb. | .12½ | — |
| smaller lots frt alld | lb. | .13 | .15 |
| 280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .32 | .33 |
| kgs. frt alld | lb. | .31 | — |
| 500 mesh, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .35 | .37 |
| kgs. frt alld | lb. | .34 | — |
| 600 mesh, dms. frt. alld. | lb. | .51 | .53 |
| kgs. frt. alld | lb. | .50 | — |

Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c per lb. higher.

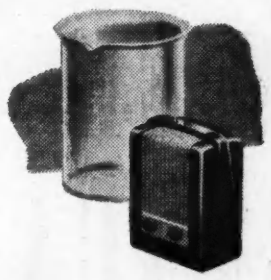
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| optical, floated, kgs., dlvd | lb. | .56 | .88 |
| unclassified dms frt alld. | lb. | .16 | .17 |
| kgs. frt alld | lb | 15 | — |
| Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms | lb. | .59½ | — |
| standard dms | lb. | .41 | — |
| Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. | lb. | .97½ | — |
| standard dms | lb. | .68½ | — |
| rubber comp. dms | lb. | .58½ | — |
| unpolished standard, dms | lb. | .54½ | — |
| varnish standard dms | lb. | .59 | — |

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm. 3c per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 300 lbs. or over.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. | lb. | .26½ | — |
| Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. | lb. | .37 | — |
| ton lots or less | lb. | .36 | — |
| monobasic, ctns., c.l. | lb. | .37 | — |
| ton lots or less | lb. | .36 | — |
| tribasic, ctns., c.l. | lb. | .37 | — |
| ton lots or less | lb. | .36 | — |
| Sulphate, com'l bulk c.l. works, 100 lbs | | 1.65 | — |
| ground, bgs, works | ton. | 33.00 | — |
| lump, bgs., works | ton. | 36.00 | — |
| iron-free ngs c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs | | 3.25 | — |
| l.c.l., works 100 lbs. | | 3.65 | 6.15 |
| NF, gran., dms., works | lb. | .29 | .30 |
| powd., dms., works | lb. | .36 | .37 |
| Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate). | | | |
| Ambergris gray bots | oz. | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| Ambrette seed, bgs | lb. | .85 | .86 |
| Aminoazotoluene, bbls | lb. | .94 | 1.03 |
| Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .47 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .47½ | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .45 | — |
| Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms. works | lb. | 60 | — |
| Aminophylline USP 100-lb dms | lb. | 5.60 | 6.85 |
| Aminopyrine, USP bots., dms | lb. | 6.00 | 6.15 |
| Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works | ton. | 79.00 | 80.00 |
| pure, cyls., extra zone 1 | lb. | .17 | .17½ |
| 2 | lb. | .19 | .19½ |
| 3 | lb. | .21 | .21½ |
| 4 | lb. | .16 | .19½ |
| refrigeration, tanks, works | ton. | 80.00 | 82.50 |
| Aqua (29.4% $NH_3$), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. | | 3.10 | — |
| l.c.l., works 100 lbs. | | 3.50 | — |
| tanks, works, anhyd. basis | ton. | 80.00 | 86.00 |
| Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac). | | | |
| Sal, gray, bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. | | 6.23 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. | | 6.65 | 11.15 |
| white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. | | 4.60 | — |
| l.c.l., works 100 lbs. | | 6.25 | — |
| Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works, anhyd basis | ton. | 75.00 | 80.00 |
| Ammonium acetate, purified, dms | lb. | .47 | — |
| Benzoate, USP dms. kgs. 4,000 lbs. frt alld | lb. | .80 | — |
| smaller lots, frt., alld. | lb. | .81 | 1.06 |
| Biborate, bbls., c.l., works | ton. | 312.00 | — |
| ton lots, ex whse | ton. | 375.00 | — |
| less ton lots, ex whse | ton. | 380.00 | — |
| Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .05½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .06 | — |
| imported, dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .07¼ | .08½ |
| Bichromate, bbls., works | lb. | .33 | .38 |
| Bifluoride dms., dlvd | lb. | .18¾ | .19¾ |
| Bromide, gran., NF, bbls | lb. | .38 | .39 |
| dms. | lb. | .39 | .43 |
| Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher. | | | |
| Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms | lb. | .23 | .24 |
| Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal) | | | |
| USP, gran., bbls., dms | lb. | .20 | — |
| Citrate, dibasic, bbls | lb. | .75 | — |
| dms. | lb. | .80 | .85 |
| Ammonium fluoride (see Bifluoride). | | | |
| Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua). | | | |
| Hypophosphite, NF, dms | lb. | 2.40 | — |
| Iodide, NF, jars | lb. | 4.01 | 4.11 |
| Linoleate, 80% dms., works | lb. | .50 | .53 |
| Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point | ton. | 69.50 | — |
| western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles | ton. | 81.02 | — |
| domestic, bgs, western works | ton. | 61.00 | 63.00 |
| with dolomite, 20.5% N bgs., Hopewell, Va | ton. | 48.50 | — |
| Oleate, 75%, dms., works | lb. | .55 | .60 |
| Oxalate, fine gran, dms | lb. | .25 | .31 |
| Pentaborate, gran. bbls., c.l., works | ton. | 222.00 | — |
| ton lots, ex whse | ton. | 285.50 | — |
| less ton lots, ex whse | ton. | 290.00 | — |
| Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher. | | | |
| Perchlorate, kgs., works | lb. | .50 | .75 |
| Persulphate, kgs | lb. | .30 | .35 |
| Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .08¼ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .08¾ | — |
| dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms | lb. | .45 | — |
| tech., bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .06 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .08½ | — |
| Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs | lb. | 1.34 | 1.35 |
| Silicofluoride, dms., works | lb. | .13 | .14 |
| Sulphamate bbls, dms works | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens | ton. | 40.00 | 45.00 |
| synthetic, Gulf and Atlantic ports | ton. | No prices. | |
| Ammonium, sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100% works | lb. | .10½ | — |
| l.c.l., basis 100% works | lb. | .15½ | — |
| tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. | lb. | .09 | — |
| Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate) | | | |
| Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works | lb. | .18 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .19 | .30 |
| Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis | lb | 1.60 | — |
| highly purified, cbys., same basis | lb | 1.70 | 1.96 |
| Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld. | lb. | .50 | .55 |
| Amphetamine citrate dextro bots | lb. | 36.00 | 40.00 |
| dextro-laevo, dms | lb | 6.50 | 7.00 |
| Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots | lb. | 36.00 | 40.00 |
| dextro-laevo, dms | lb. | 6.50 | 7.00 |
| monobasic, dextro, bots | lb. | 34.00 | — |
| Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots | lb. | 36.00 | 40.00 |
| dextro-laevo dms | lb | 6.50 | 7.00 |
| Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., monobasic, dextro-laevo, dms | lb. | 6.25 | — |
| Sulphate, dextro, dms | lb. | 36.00 | 40.00 |
| dextro-laevo, dms | lb. | 6.50 | 7.00 |
| Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .29¾ | .31¾ |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .30¾ | .32¾ |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .28 | .30 |
| High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher. | | | |
| ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R | lb. | .21¼ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .22½ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .19½ | — |
| Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl). | | | |




# For Perfumes or Plastics...



# Food Products or Pharmaceuticals

# PUBLICKER

# Ethyl Alcohol

Regardless of the uses to which you put Ethyl Alcohol—*or the quantities required*—you can always bank on the purity and uniformity of this Publicker product.

Furnished in 188 proof, 190 proof and Anhydrous, and you can be assured of prompt attention to your order!

## PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## Amyl Butyrate—Black, Carbon, Channel

Amyl butyrate dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb 1.95 2.65
Nitrite USP bots ..... lb 1 75 1 83
Salicylate cns. dms ..... lb 80 .85
Anethol, NF cns., dms ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root dom. bls ..... lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls ..... lb. .55 - .70
Angostura bark, bls ..... lb. .43 - .45
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l. works frt alld lb .19 .20
tanks, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .17 - .18
Salt cms frt alld ..... lb .19 —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .41
Czech, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .15½- .16
Anise aldehyde, bots., dms ..... lb 2.50 2.85
Anise powder dms ..... lb 24 25
Seed, bgs ..... lb. .22 Nom.
Anthracene 80-85% bbls. works lb 1.10 —
80% bbls works lb 1.25 —
Anthraquinone 99.5% bbls. frt. alld lb .85 .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .42 Nom.
cases, c.l., mines ..... lb. .42½ Nom.
Oxide, bgs, c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .45½- —
c.l., works, Idaho ..... lb. .45 — —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46 - —
Sulphide 62-64% bgs. frt. alld., divd lb. .42 .42½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works .. lb. .35¾- .50
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- .52
solution, cbys ..... lb. .29 30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Antipyrene, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.50 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide NF bots. oz. 5.00 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride laevo. dms. kilo. 90.00 -100.00
Argols, min. 50% bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity) 35.00 - —
Arnica (true montana) flowers, bls. lb. .65 - .66
root bls lb 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs ..... lb. .16 - .18
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP dms lb 40 —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., divd lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .32 - .35
powd. bbls dms lb. .50 53
Asbestine (see talc nonrous (e Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines .. ton. 1,137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 587.00 —
Run-of-mine c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 484.00 —
fiber, 3K, c.l (20 tons), mines ton. 379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 279.50 - —
4K, c.l (20 tons), mines ton 150 50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
4Z c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5M, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 101 50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 59.50 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines .. ton. 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 24.50 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34 00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz. 10.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots ..... oz. 5.75 - 6.50

## B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial .42 - —
10,000 units vial .80 - —
50,000 units vial 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root, bark, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP dms ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ..... ton. 92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .30 .35
Chloride, NF cryst., dms ..... lb. .19 - .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs, frt. equald ... lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16¾- —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .41 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .42 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls ..... lb. .14 - —
Sulphide dms., c.l., works ton 55 00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9 40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ..... ton. 20.00 - —
95 /5% bgs. mines ..... ton 20 00 —
water-grd., paper bgs. c.l., St. Louis ton. 37 60 -37 85
ex-whse., N. Y ..... ton. 53 45 -61 75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works. ton. 12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works .. ton. 71.40 - —
5 ton lots, ..... ton. 68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots .. ton. 57.00 - —
Bentonite, Italian, white, low gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 69.70 - —
5-ton. 67.20 - —
ex dock 10 ton lots, ton. 55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .73 - .78
tech., cbys., dms ..... lb. .50 .55
Benzal chloride cbys. works .. lb .22 .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs. dms. c.l., works, gamma unit lb .02 .0225
l.c.l. works unit lb. .0210- .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., divd., gamma unit lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., divd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., divd., gamma unit lb. .0335- —
Benzidine base, bbls ..... lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine dms ..... lb 3.50 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district .. gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district .... gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N Y ..... gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas ..... gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .30 - —
Minaqua Colo ..... gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district ... gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md .. gal. .37 - —
Syracuse N Y ..... gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind .... gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich .... gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio .... gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride cbys. frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride cbys. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide pure 6b ctns., works. lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride tech. cnvs., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots ..... lb 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots ..... lb 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots ..... lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots ..... lb. 8.80 -10.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns ..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots ..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns ..... lb. 35.00 -36 25
Berberis root, bls ..... lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms. works lb. 90 - —
Betanaphthol resublimed, dms., works lb. .78¼- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, lib. dms., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate dms ..... lb 5.00 —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works .. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.25 —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works .. lb. .95 - —
Beth root bls ..... lb 45 - .50
Biotin, cryst bots ..... gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate cryst., dms ..... lb. 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 4.47 - 4.85
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 4.32 - 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, 6b. dms ... lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate NF 6b. dms ..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, 6b. dms ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate NF dms ..... lb. 2.69 - —
Subsalicylate, USP dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs.; l.c.l., ship't point ..... lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., divd., c.l. ... lb. .14¾- .18¾
Carload price ½c per lb less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse., 1½c per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., divd or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l., divd or whse. lb. .16 - —


# HOOKER CHEMICALS

## work for tanners, too!

Producing plump, smooth-grained leathers from rough, tough hides calls for uncanny skill . . . a happy mating of age-old arts with modern science. Hooker is proud to be a regular, trusted supplier of important chemicals used by the Leather Industry.

All told, 30 different industries use these and other Hooker Chemicals. Modern industry relies on Hooker for exceptional purity and uniformity; carefully scheduled shipments; willing technical help.

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**DELIVERIES**—Most of the Hooker Chemicals listed here are readily available now. Others will be available in the near future. Your Hooker sales representative will be glad to keep you posted on the current delivery situation.

TANNERS use some of these Hooker chemicals to: soak hides prior to unhairing, remove hair quickly and safely; others are used to adjust pH of processing solutions, preserve hides and skins from attack by moths, fungus and other organisms.

Sodium Sulfide
Sodium Sulfhydrate
Sodium Tetrasulfide
Caustic Soda
Muriatic Acid
Sodium Benzoate
Paradichlorobenzene

***YOU, TOO may be looking for:***

high-purity sulfides that dissolve fast, for immediate use

high-strength sulfide solutions that cut your storage requirements

consistent uniformity that helps you standardize on processing methods

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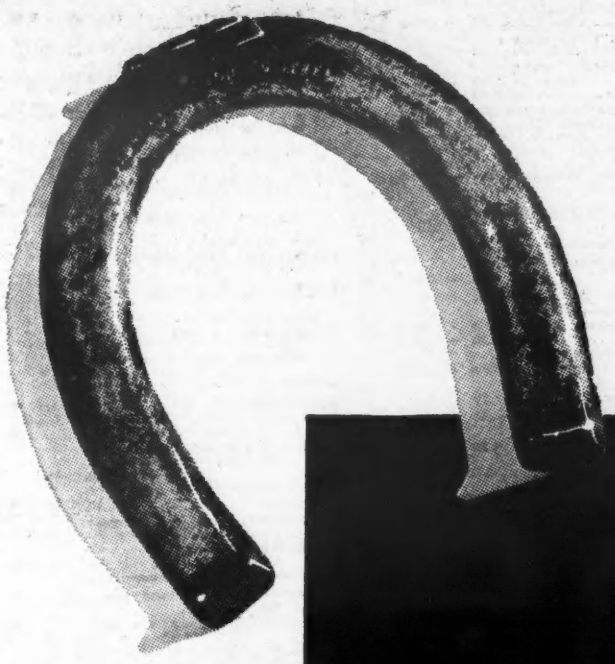

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**ACME** STEEL DRUM COMPANY
*Newark, N. J.* Phone Market 3-0900

### Black, Carbon, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus bgs. c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. 0950- —
semi reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb 04 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. 08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb 11¼ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs. works lb .0160- .0675
Black ash see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .25 - .30
root, bls lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw, root, bark, bls lb. .70 - .75
tree bark, bls lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb .50 - .58
Blanc fixe dry by-product, bgs. c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp 65⅔% bbls c.l. works ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 8.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 8.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .18 - .19¼
l.c.l. lb. .19 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .68 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn and N.C., b. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersible lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls. lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .60 - .65
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., works, E. ton.70.00 - —
steamed, works, E. lb.72.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D). precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb. 40 45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton 74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —

Borax, tech., cryst., 99½%, bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l. works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 .23
Borneol, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Borontrifluoride, gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Bornyl Thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl Thiocyanoacetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic)
Brimstone (see Sulphur)
Bromine purified cs. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop bls lb. .30 .35
Brown iron oxide synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ .12
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06¼
Turkey type bgs. same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke bbls works lb. .11 —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 —
Sulphate NF cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .13 - .15
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .21
Berries bgs lb. 80 90
Burdock, root bls lb. .22 .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12¼
Butane indust. tanks, group 3 gal. .05 —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27½- .48¾
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

## C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide lars lb 5.00 5.29
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt. equald lb 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, crys., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 3.80 —
anhydrous dms 100 lbs or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated USP dms. 100 lbs or more lb 2.60 —
Hydrobromide, bots. lb. 7.72 - 8.07
Calamine, USP, dms lb. 34 —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
machined bls lb 70 Nom
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more work gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼ —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate dusters, dms c.l whse. works frt alld on 50 lbs. or over lb. .11 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 .13


# B & A ANNOUNCES INCREASED PRODUCTION OF ANHYDROUS CALCIUM CHLORIDE

## Purified and Reagent Grades

**New Production Process Incorporates Latest Developments in Equipment and Automatic Control. Assures Consistent Quality, Uniform Particle Size!**

**To serve** growing needs of chemical, pharmaceutical and food industries, Baker & Adamson has added extensive new production facilities for high purity Anhydrous Calcium Chloride at its B&A Works, Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. Incorporating the latest developments in automatic control, the new process assures consistent quality and uniform particle size of the product.

As in the past, B&A Anhydrous Calcium Chloride—Reagent and Purified Grades—is available in various sizes ranging from number 20 mesh to ½" lumps. Each size is carefully processed to meet exacting production requirements. Like the reagent grade, the purified material is carefully controlled for alkalinity, making it especially adaptable for industrial drying operations. Both grades are porous to provide maximum absorption.

This increased productive capacity will enable Baker & Adamson to meet expanded laboratory and industrial requirements, as well as to maintain adequate stocks at the company's distributing stations throughout the country.

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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**For information on current delivery and price schedules, contact nearest B&A Sales Office listed below:**

Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore*, Birmingham*, Boston, Bridgeport*, Buffalo*, Charlotte*, Chicago*, Cleveland*, Denver*, Detroit*, Houston*, Jacksonville, Los Angeles*, Minneapolis, New York*, Philadelphia*, Pittsburgh*, Providence*, St. Louis*, San Francisco*, Seattle, Yakima (Wash.)

In Wisconsin:
General Chemical Company, Inc.
Milwaukee, Wis.

In Canada:
The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited
Montreal* • Toronto* • Vancouver*

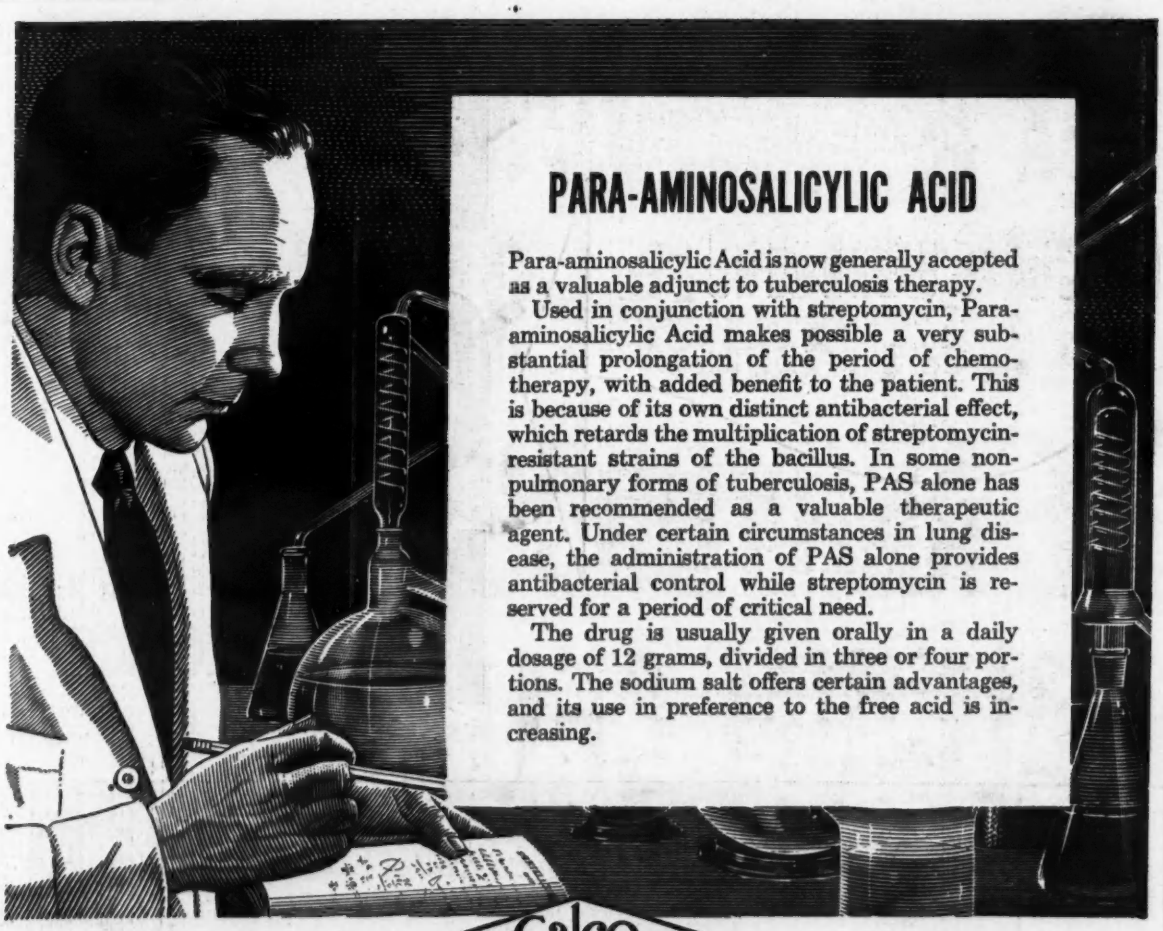
* Full stocks B & A products are carried here

Calcium bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l., divd ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, same basis 40%, tank cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powdered, bgs., c.l., works .. ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls ..... lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald .... lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., divd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms ... lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls, dms ... lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, high test., cns., cased (45 lbs.) divd. E. of Rockies ... cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms. ton lots or less ... lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ... ro. 4.32 - —
Lactate USP dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works ... lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald ..... lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works .... lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms ..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 7.25 7.50
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 Nom.
t.c.l., bgs., works ..... ton.95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb 7.20 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate precip dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .CC - —
t.c.l. works ..... lb lb½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .40 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works lb. 2.60 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 .55
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 4.02 —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
t.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks same basis ..... 100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF, dms. kgs lb 3.00 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .45 - .70
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .73 - .95
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .53½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots .lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots ..... lb. .94 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb 25 .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.10
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Russian, bgs ..... lb 2.80 2.90
powd., bxs ..... lb 2.90 3.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper .. lb. 4.75 - 5.50
from African pepper ..... lb. 6.25 - 6.65
Caramel coloring NF, bbls gal 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .12¼- .12½
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb 1.55 —
bbls, same basis lb 1.65 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld to competitive points lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07½- —
5-gal dms. c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls ..... lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works.lb. .10½- .121
NF, cbys lb. .17 .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08 - .086
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - .096
t.c.l. E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - .106
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - .1096
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- .0785
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08¼- .0825
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs .. lb. 4.60 - —
medium, cs., futures ..... lb. 4.30 - 4.35
decorticated, Alleppey, cs ... lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Guatemalan, cs. ..... lb. 3.60 - 3.65
Mangalore type, cs ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs. ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Ceylon, bgs. ..... lb. 2.60 - 2.70
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No 40 NF, bulk 100 lbs. or more, divd lb 5.50 —
smaller lots, divd lb 5.65 6.15
Carotene: crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg 5.00 —
90% beta 10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can, per can. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns .lb. .85 - —

Carotene, cryst., tech., feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .37 - .38
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .44 - .45
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .39¼- .40
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .42½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l. f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm lo's same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls ... lb. .13½- .14
longstick ..... lb. .17 - .17½
shortstick, bls ..... lb. .14 - .14½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .16 - .16½
broken, bls ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls. lb. .23 - .25
broken, bls ..... lb. .22 - .24
unscraped, bls ..... lb. .22 - .24
broken, bls. ..... lb. .22 - .22½
Saigon, broken, bls ..... lb. .26 - .28
medium, bls ..... lb. .33 - .34
thin, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .51
Cassia, buds, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .38
Cassia fistula pasta ..... lb .30 35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.250.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works .... ton.37.25 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -30.00

Catechol, CP cryst. fib. dms., works lb 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms. works lb 4.00 - —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs ..... lb. .35½- .36
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .29 - .30
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
regular black dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs. works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs. works lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs. works.lb. .59 - —

Cellulose, acetate-butyrate, flake, 48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs. works.lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls transparents, special black, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - .75
regular black dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate flake ctns works frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., cl., works lb. .0295- .035
t.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs lb. .50 - .85
Roman, cs. ..... lb. .75 - .80
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots works lb 26½ 32¼
smaller lots works lb 27 30
Bone see (Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.70.00 -80.00
t.c.l., works ton.75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works ..... ton.64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ton.65.00 - —
t.c.l., works ..... ton.65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works ... ton.46.00 - —

# PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID

Para-aminosalicylic Acid is now generally accepted as a valuable adjunct to tuberculosis therapy.

Used in conjunction with streptomycin, Para-aminosalicylic Acid makes possible a very substantial prolongation of the period of chemotherapy, with added benefit to the patient. This is because of its own distinct antibacterial effect, which retards the multiplication of streptomycin-resistant strains of the bacillus. In some non-pulmonary forms of tuberculosis, PAS alone has been recommended as a valuable therapeutic agent. Under certain circumstances in lung disease, the administration of PAS alone provides antibacterial control while streptomycin is reserved for a period of critical need.

The drug is usually given orally in a daily dosage of 12 grams, divided in three or four portions. The sodium salt offers certain advantages, and its use in preference to the free acid is increasing.

Calco

★ ★ BULK PHARMACEUTICALS ★ ★

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
. . . Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Tri Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid*
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

*and sodium salt

*In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

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CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
2472 East 8th Street, Los Angeles 21, California

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
3506 North Kimball Avenue, Chicago 18, Illinois

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID, LIMITED
P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q. Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ontario

## Charcoal, Pinewood—Cream of Tartar

Charcoal, pinewood, gran., powd., egs., c.l., works, South ..ton.43.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton.43.50 -53.50
lump ngs c.l works South ton 40.00 —
l.c.l., works, South ..ton.50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ..ton.33.50 - —

Chestnut extract 25% tannin bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- .0440
powd. 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —

Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb .23 - —
l.c.l. works lb .24 - —
tanks works lb .21 - —

Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100 lbs. or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40

Chloramine T, NF bbls. works lb 75 1.00

Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. works lb .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .80 - .85

Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14 - .14¼
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —

Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., etns., works, c.l lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l. lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., etns., same basis, c.l lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. lb. .61 - .62

Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .33

Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —

Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%, tins, pails, works lb.17.50 -18.50
40%, tins, pails, works lb.36.00 -37.00
50%, tins, pails, works lb.40.00 -50.00
75%, tins, pails, works lb.66.00 -76.00
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.50 - 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works lb.11.50 -13.00
25%, tins, pails, works lb.50.00 -55.00

Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —

Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg lb. 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg lb. 9.50 -10.50

Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adfusted lb 2.30 2.55
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis lb 2.30 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.30 2.55

Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .06½- —
cbys lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)

Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 6.50 - 8.99

Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30

Cinchonidine cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½

Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .27½- —

Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85

Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .27 - .28
Citral, bots., cns lb. 7.75 - 8.30
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Civet, artificial, bots lb.13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 4.00 - 7.00

Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton.10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton.19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton.20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port..long ton.27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port..long ton.44.00 -46.00

Clay, ball, imp., pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports..ton.55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia..ton.11.00 - —
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works ton.35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.50 -11.50
99%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me..gross ton.20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse....net ton.56.00 -60.00

Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .58 - .59
Zanzibar, bls lb. .60 - .61
Clover tops, red, bgs lb. .80 - .85
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 56% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .25 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .27 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .15 - —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex whse. gal. .26 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .28 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .15½- .16

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.11 - —
Carbonate 46%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06¼ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .51¾- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.40 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls lb. .96 - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .26¼ - —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls lb. 1.22¼- —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz. lots.oz.11.75 - —

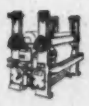
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .72
Cocillana bark, bgs lb .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .58 - —
Codeine, NF cns. 100 ozs oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black root, bls lb. .13 - .22
Blue, root, bls lb .17 .18
Colchicine, USP bots, cns oz.74.50 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .46 - .52
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls lb. .11 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. 1.55 - 1.65

Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .61 - .639
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic, lb. .24½- .27¼
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Nitrate tech., cryst. bbls., works, lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms, works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib., dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works lb. .38½- .39¼
less ton lots, works lb. .40½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.93 - 9.95
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 9.20 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.14.95 -15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld....100 lbs.25.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs.27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1615- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton.197.50 - —
Pacific ports ton.192.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Moroccan, bgs., spot lb. .11 - .11¼
futures lb. .10¾- .11
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs, c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.04 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. ..100 lbs. 6.96 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 7.11 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .12 - .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot, bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis..ton.73.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.95 - 3.25
powd., cans lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .50 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one-shipment lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .35 - .36
Imported, kgs lb. .31¾- .33¾


Eastman BETA OXY NAPHTHOIC ACID

Pigment and Lake Intermediate

Dye Intermediate


Dye Developer

SPECIFICATIONS

Color ..... Light yellow
Melting Point ..... 216°-220°C.
Assay (Titration) ..... 98.5% min.

SOLUBILITY, 25°C., in gm./100 gm. solvent

Water ..... Insoluble
Acetone ..... 15.3
Ethanol ..... 9.4
Ethyl Acetate ..... 6.8
Benzene ..... Insoluble

We will be pleased to send you sample quantities of Eastman B. O. N. for your evaluation.

EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY, *Division of Eastman Kodak Company*, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

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# DOWELL USES *Tri-Sure* CLOSURES

## —to protect the plastics that protect oil wells

*Reconditioning a well with Dowell Plastics. Dowell always ships its plastics, plastic catalysts and oil thickening agents in drums equipped with Tri-Sure Closures.*

DOWELL plastics are used for reconditioning oil wells—for example, in controlling water and gas, consolidating sand, setting liners and casing, and correcting faulty cement jobs.

To perform these important functions, the plastics must reach the field in perfect condition—free from contamination of any kind. So Dowell Incorporated always ships its plastics in drums equipped with Tri-Sure Closures.*

Where protection in transit is a *must*, you will find Tri-Sure Closures an essential part of marketing. Give *your* product and *your* prestige the security of Tri-Sure's *leak-proof and tamper-proof flange, plug and seal.* On your next drum order specify "Tri-Sure Closures".

**The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by 29 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure Flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), Plugs and Seals have been used.**

**Tri-Sure**
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
**CLOSURES**

**AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.**
**TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA**

## Creosote—Dimethyl Sulphate

Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 50%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
Beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .33
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .156 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - .26
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs lb. .45 - .50
powd., cs. lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls lb. .65 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tank works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .21 - .21½
Iranian, bgs lb. .22 - .22½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .22 - .22½
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton 65.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .09¼ - —
Cyclohexanol, tech. dms., c.l., works. lb. .37¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .35¾ - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls, works. cyl. 46.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots, gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

## D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .46 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton. 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .13½ - .14
Neutral, less 3% ffa., bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms. lb. 30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 8.61 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.76 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.35 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.19 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.34 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Fetate, bgs lb. .0660 - .0910
Dextrose, USP dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 2.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 -82.00
California ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼ - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .61½ - —
Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .44½ - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.50 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾ - .34¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¾ - .35¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - .32¼
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .15½ - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .62¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .30½ - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. 28¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 100 kilo lots kilo. 135.00 -160.00
10 kilo lots kilo. 140.00 -210.00
1 kilo lots kilo. 150.00 -230.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 10.00 -12.50
powd., bots oz. 25.00 -30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 - 9.00
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .32½ - .37
Oleate, dms lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
uniabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .334 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½ - —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ - .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ - .43
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .49¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, ens lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾ - .31¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - .32¼
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .78¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ - —


# Jefferson Ethylene Dichloride

*a widely useful solvent, extractant, chemical intermediate*

Best known as a solvent with an unusually wide range of applications, high-purity Jefferson Ethylene Dichloride is also a versatile and safe extractant for edible oils, essential aromatic oils and drug principles. It is an important ingredient in fumigants, insecticides, cleansing agents, rubber cements and mastics, and is a valuable chemical intermediate.

From Jefferson's production facilities, Ethylene Dichloride is available in tank cars and 55 gallon drums. For your preliminary investigations, we will be glad to supply samples. Please make requests on your company letterhead.

*Ethylene dichloride fractionating tower and purification unit at Jefferson plant, Port Neches, Texas*

## Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

ETHYLENE OXIDE
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .32 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms. lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41½ - .44¼
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42½ - .45¼
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .40 - .42½
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton. 17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxan, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., whse gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .69 - —
dlvd, N. Y. gal. .83 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol dms., c.l., works lb. 32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 33 - —
tanks, works lb. 31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. 91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. 120.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .14¼ - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls. lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb 45 - 47
mass, cs. lb 90 - 1.00
reeds, cs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns. lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb 4.55 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns. lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns. lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. lb 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns. lb 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. lb 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 6, cns. lb 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. lb 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. lb 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. lb 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns. lb. 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns. lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. lb 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns. lb. 14.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 cns. lb 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns. lb 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots works 25-50 lb lots dlvd:—
Blue Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Green Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns lb 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns lb. 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb .83 - —
40 Orange II extra, conc. lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A conc lb .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc. lb 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb .91 - —
210 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc. lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc. lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue, 2B extra conc. lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN conc, 150% lb .97 - —
150% lb. 1.46 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc.
620 Stilbene yellow G conc lb .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc lb 1.46 - —
665 Auramine conc lb 1.85 - —
657 Victoria green, sml cryst lb 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant blue B lb 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb 1.58 - —

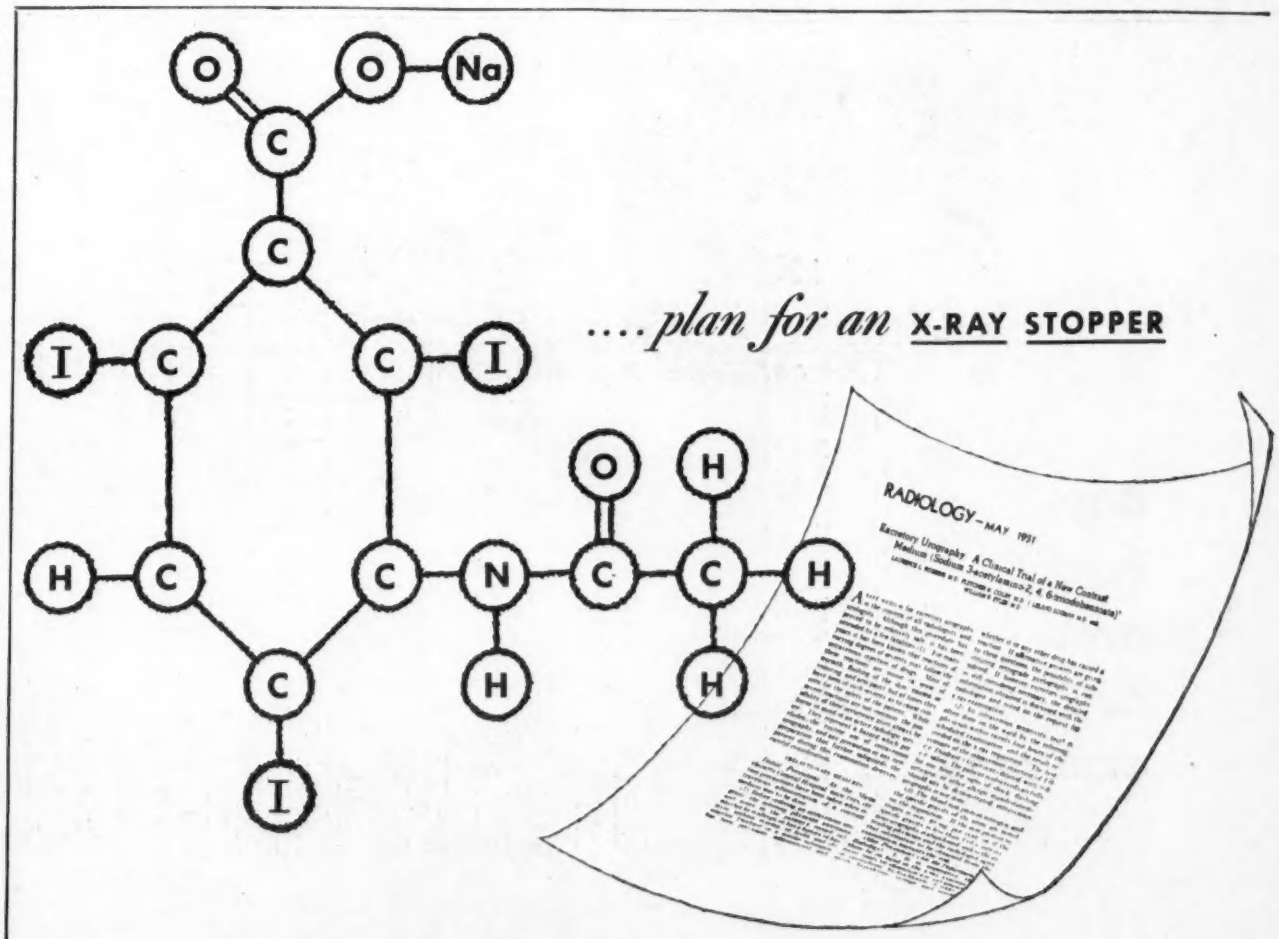
## Dimethylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S conc lb 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R brilliant lb .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb 1.18 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Auramine O lb 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysodine R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb 3.06 - —
Green, malachite, conc. lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine B lb 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —


....plan for an X-RAY STOPPER

In the Mallinckrodt laboratories, skilled teams engage in continuous research to create specific new compounds—compounds to do everyday jobs *better* or to satisfy long-felt needs for the solution of *difficult* problems. An example is Urokon Sodium, which is opaque to x-rays. Injected intravenously, it is excreted by the kidneys, giving the diagnostician a clear picture of the urinary system on an x-ray film. The high opacity, low toxicity and great solubility of Urokon® Sodium were combined in one product after years of experimenting with various molecular arrangements of iodine in combination with other elements.

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## Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Water-Soluble—Fusel Oil

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .96 - —
- Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
- Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .90 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
- Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

## E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .65 - .70

Egg albumen (see Albumen).

Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.33 - 1.35
- Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
- tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06½

Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .28 - .40

Elecampane root, bls lb. .21 - .25

Elm bark grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
- powd., bbls, bxs lb. .40 - .45
- select, bundles lb. .50 - .55

Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 38.75 - —

Ephedrine, synthetic, USP anny drous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .96 - 1.00
- nydrous, bots, 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
- Sulphate, crystl tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
- powd, tins 100 ozs oz. .73 - —

Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾-
- l.c.l., works lb. .39½-
- tanks, works lb. .37 - —

Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram .50 - .60

Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
- l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15

USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
- smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —

Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst, kilo 150.00 - —

Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 7.50 - 8.00

Eserine, bots. oz. 45.00 - 50.00
- Salicylate, USP, bots oz. 32.50 - 34.00
- Sulphate, bots oz. 34.50 - 35.50

Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
- Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
- tanks, works lb. .32½- —

Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate)

Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., frt. equald lb. .17½- —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
- technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
- tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
- anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
- ½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
- ¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —

solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —

synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —

Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .09¼
- l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .10
- tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .07½

Ether, nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - 1.10

Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
- 75 cc. hospitals bot 1.56 - —

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .21¾
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- .22¾
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - 20

95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .23
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20¼

99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- .22¼
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .22¼
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20½

NF, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - .25

synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- .15¾
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —

95-98%, c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- .16
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —

99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
- tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- —

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾- —
- less than truckload, dlvd lb. .58¾- —
- tanks, works lb. .48¾- —

Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).

Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .68 - .73

Bromide, tech., 96% dms lb. .43 - .47

Butyrate, bots. gal 6.10 - 6.60
- cns., dms., works lb. .80 - 1.02

Carbamate (see Urethane).

Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 .20
- cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 .22
- tanks, same basis lb. .10 —
- USP, bbls., cyls lb. .22 .24

Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50

Formate, dms lb. .64 - .73

Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
- Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.80 - 4.13
- chys., works lb. 3.00 - —

Lactate, dms., works lb. .44¼- —

Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
- less than truckload, works lb. .50½- .60

Nitrite (see Ether nitrous)

Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50

Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.

Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).

Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
- 40% available $SiO_2$, dms. works lb. .55 - —

Ethylaiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine).

Ethylanilin dms, frt. alld lb. .50 - —

Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
- l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
- tanks lb. .13 - —

Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
- tanks lb. .32 - —

Ethylcellulose, 5b, dms, 5,000-lb. lots, work lb. .73 - —
- smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .83

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- —
- l.c.l., works, frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- —
- tanks frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .10 —

Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
- Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¼- —
- l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
- tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .19¼- —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)

Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
- tanks, works lb. .46 - —

Ethyleneglycol dms, c.l., frt alld, E lb. .18¾- —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
- tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —

Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .55 - —

Monobutylether dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
- tanks, works lb. .22 - —

Monoethylether dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
- tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
- tanks, works lb. .18 - —

Monomethylether dms, c.l. works lb. .22 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
- tanks, works lb. .21 - —

Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
- l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
- tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Monostearate, dms lb. .35 - .42½

Ethylethanolammes, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
- l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —

Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots oz. 11.85 - —

Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin.)

Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs lb. 7.30 - —
- smaller lots lb. 7.35 - 7.40

Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 3.25

Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. .10 - .11

Eugenol, pure, USP, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.15

Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .12 - .14

## F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 - 22.00

Glass, 20 mesh nuik, tons works ton 11.75 - 12.50

Pottery bgs., ton lots, works ton 20.00 - 22.00
- bulk c.l., works ton 18.00 - 20.00

Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
- light, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
- French, bgs lb. .14½ Nom.
- Indian, bgs lb. .22 Nom.
- Syrian, bgs lb. .20 - .21

Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
- Moroccan bgs lb. .07 - .07½
- Tunisian, bgs lb. .06½- .07

Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)

Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)

Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate)

Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)

Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)

Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms. lb. .83 - .93

Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .15 - —
- water-white, cs., works lb. .20 - —

Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 33.50 - —
- Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.25 - —

Fishberries, bgs lb. .17 - .21

Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).

Fishmeal ground 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton. 135.00 - —

Fishscrap dried 50% protein bulk, Balto area ton. 130.00 - —

Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 48.50 - 50.00

ceramic grade, 95-98% $CaF_2$, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 47.00 - 48.00

85% $CaF_2$, grd bulk, mine ton. 41.50 - —

metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine, c.l., ton. 38.00 - —

washed gravel, 50-60% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 - 40.00

60-65% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine ton. 39.00 - —

65-70% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 - —

70% or better effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 41.00 - 43.00

imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton. 37.00 - —

Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0675
- l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675- .0725
- tanks, E works lb. .0420- .045

methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

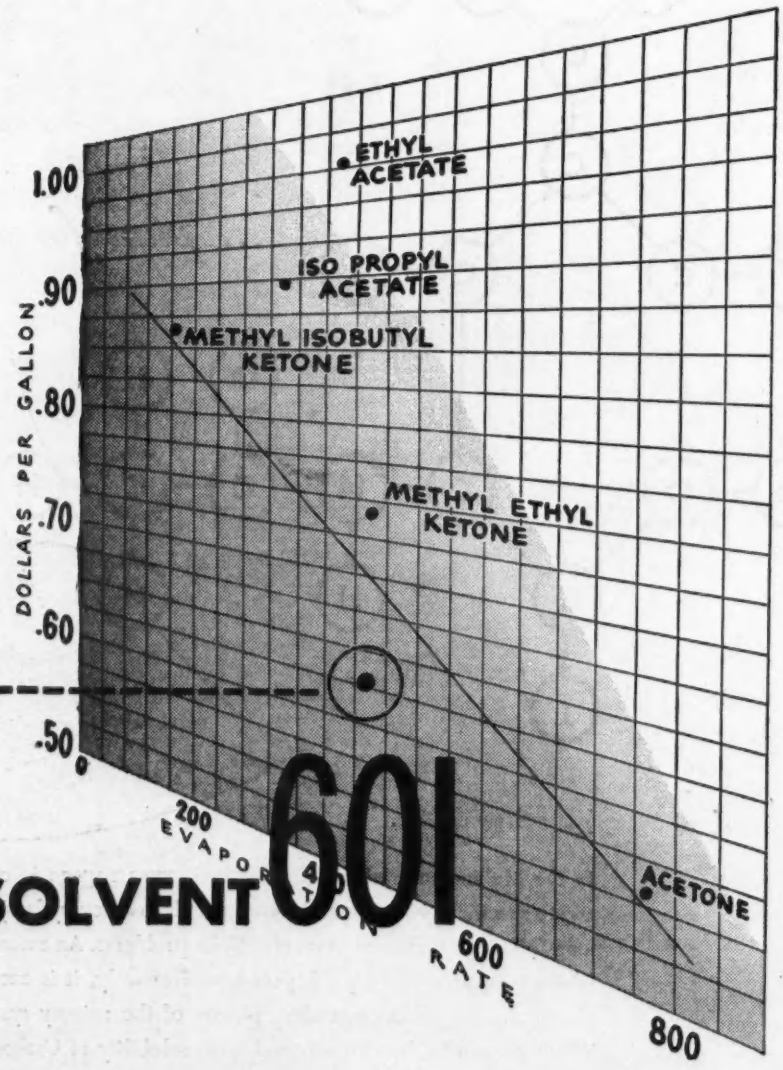
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)

Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62

Fuller's earth, dom. powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton. 38.50 - —
- Illinois mines ton. 37.20 - —
- spent nuik Bayonne ton 2.00 - 4.00
- imported, bgs, c.l. ton 30.00 - 40.00

Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
- tanks, works lb. .10½- —

Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾ .29¼
- l.c.l. dlvd lb. .29¾ .30¼
- tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 .28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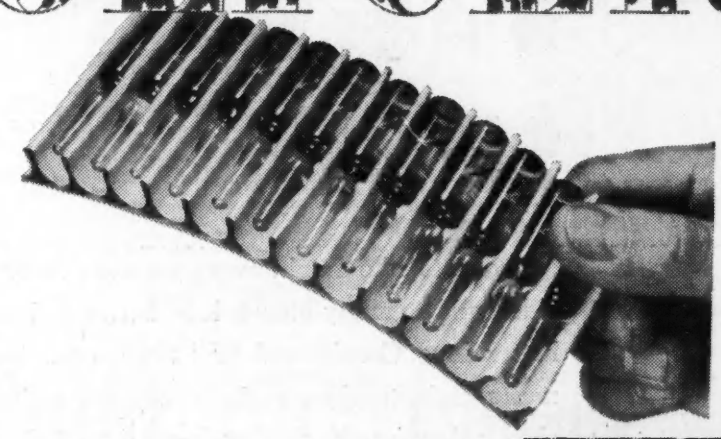
NORMAL PROPANOL • BUTYLENE GLYCOLS • DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE OXIDE • TRICRESYL PHOSPHATES

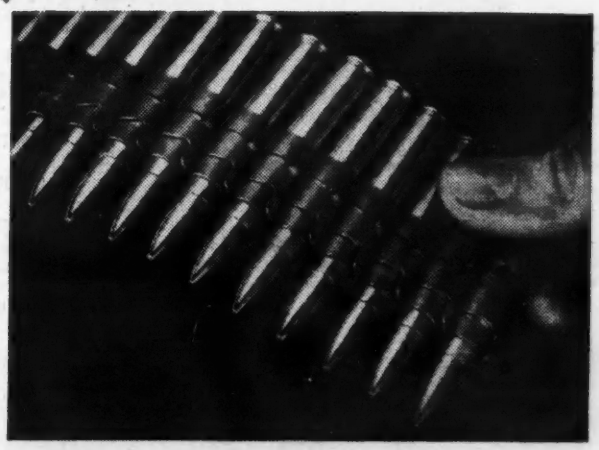
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

## G

G salt, bbls. frt alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor 86 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 86 octane tanks, gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .24 - .25
Gentian root, bls lb. .18 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.70 - 2.75
standards, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 2.60
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.70 - 2.75
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots. lb. 7.75 - 8.50
root, African, bls lb. .32½- .33
Cochin, unbleached, bgs. lb. .45 - .46
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs. lb. .61 - .62
No. 3, bgs. lb. .59 - .60
Rhattoon, bgs. lb. .59 - .60
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
Ginseng root cs lb. 13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate)
cryst., bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .23 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. 1c per lb higher than c.l
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .32 - .38
299-330 bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
331-362 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - 42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - 44
493-529 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - 45
Hide glue c.l. prices 1c higher than c.l bbls ½c more than bgs
Glycerin crude saponification 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .41½- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - .54¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54½- .54¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .53½- .53¾
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .55 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .55¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .54¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54⅝- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53⅜- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid brown, bots oz. 23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 13⅛
Goldenseal root, bls lb 3.75 4.25
powd. bxs. lb. 4.25 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz. 13.00 -14.00
USP IX bots oz. 14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .09
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .17 - .17½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - —
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .25 - .27
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib., dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
Grease, brown, loose, div'd lb. .06¼- —
house lb. .07¼- —
white, choice lb. .09¾- —
yellow lb. .07½- —
Greca, brilliant thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, color content 46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼
Chrome green prices are ½c higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C. S. C. Tenn. Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph; 1c higher dlvd Pac coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs. frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar)
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA kgs lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner bbls. works lb. 4.40 - —
resinated lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .23 .25
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb 1.90 —
Liquid, NF bots. chvs lb 2.15 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 3.20
Guarana powd. cs lb 1.50 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 .45
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .16½- .17
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .21 .22
Gum, asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, bgs 23,000 lbs or more, works, frt alld lb. .60 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 —
Copal, Congo, No. 1 bgs lb. .25 .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 .22
No. 3, bgs lb 17½ 19½
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb .32 33
CBB, bgs lb 27 28
CNE, bgs. lb No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .27 28
DK, bgs lb. .22 24
dust, bgs lb. .12½- 13½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 .26
WS, bgs lb No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 .28
nubs, bgs lb .32 33
seeds, bgs lb 20 21
sorts, bgs lb 24 25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb 26 27
nubs, bgs lb 40 41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb 23 .25
dust, bgs. lb 08 10
E, bgs. lb 14 .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. 13½- .14½
nubs and chips bgs lb 08 .10
black, bold, bgs lb. 13½- .14½
unscraped bgs lb 11 .12
nubs and chips bgs lb 10 .11
pale, chips bgs lb 14 16
nubs, bgs lb 25 26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No 2, bgs lb 23 .25
No. 3 bgs lb 09½ .11
dust, bgs lb 09½ .11
seeds, bgs. lb 12½ .13⅛
Gum, elemi, cns lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd Ill. Ind., Ky., Mich. Mid Atl States, N.E. States Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio St. Louis St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17½- —
wood-rosin type dms., c.l. dlvd Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17½- —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .20 .25
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 70 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 1.15
Ghatti No 2 bgs lb .35 .37
No 3 bgs lb 31 33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .55 - .56
No. 2, bbls lb. .48 - .49
No. 3, bbls lb. .44 .45
Kauri, bgs. lb. 31½ .32¾
Kino, cs lb 1.75 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .32 - .39
Mastic, cs lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. 16 .18
tears, cs. lb 20 .30
Opium (see O)
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb No stocks.
Scammony, cs lb 1.50 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha bgs lb 10 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.80 - 4.10
No 2, cs lb 3.50 4.00
No. 3, cs lb 2.75 3.50
powdered, USP bbls lb 1.25 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb .06 —


GLYCERINE





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...IMPERATIVE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE!

New drug? Chances are it contains versatile U.S.P. Glycerine! This basic medical ingredient is one of the most valuable products known to medicine and pharmacy. It's a solvent and an antiseptic. With equal facility, it acts as a plasticizer, lubricant, stabilizer, and emollient.

Surveys show one out of every four prescriptions employs U.S.P. Glycerine or its derivatives.

Nowadays, our defense build-up has increased the use of vital Glycerine for everything from pharmaceuticals to high explosives. Because consumption is reaching new heights, you may find the supply situation temporarily tight. If you do, remember: Glycerine's unmatched range of properties are meeting both military and civilian requirements.

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

### Gypsum—Laurel Leaves

Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., medicine Lodge, Kan. ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore frt. equald.ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plastereo, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roten, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.53.00 -56.00
small quantities lb. .04 - —

## H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns. lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .65 - .75
imp., black, whole bls. lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder bgs lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
powder bxs lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .28 - .35
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls, bgs. lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
USP dms, 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works, lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.17.00 - —
works lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld lb.18.00 - —
works lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots., kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride-laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo. lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz.31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots. bot. 1.85 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide dms, fib. cans, works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- .26¼
Hydrogen peroxide, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .26¼
tanks lb. .20¾- —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., frt. equald lb. .76 - .84
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 8.10 - 8.40
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.13.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs. lb. .50 - .58

## I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb 3.14 - 3.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls. lb .28 - 28½
Indol CP bots lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol dms., dlvd lb 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd lb 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP bots., jars lb 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms lb. 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms. kgs. lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans. lb. 8.15 -11.50
Beta, cans. lb. 8.60 -17.50
Methyl, dms., cns. lb. 7.00 -10.65
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 7.25 - 7.75
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .26 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor 28 bbls., c.l., works lb .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
dms. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NFA, bots. lb.12.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 8.25
USP, dms., works lb. .07½- .09
solut. 42° Be 100% basis tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate gran. dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous Gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, N.F. powd. lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite NF dms lb 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq. 6% Fe, dms. frt. alld lb. .24¼- —
Oxalate, gran. dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. 78 - .91
Reduced, NF, kgs. lb. .90 - .95
Resinate 4-4½% Fe dms. frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .41 - —
ton lots lb. .42 - —
less ton lots lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs. c.l. works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous tech (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate dms lb 25½- .28¼
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb 25½- 28¼
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .75 - .97
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns. lb. .75 - .97
Methacrylate dms, works lb .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde dms, works lb .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .60 - 1.25

## J

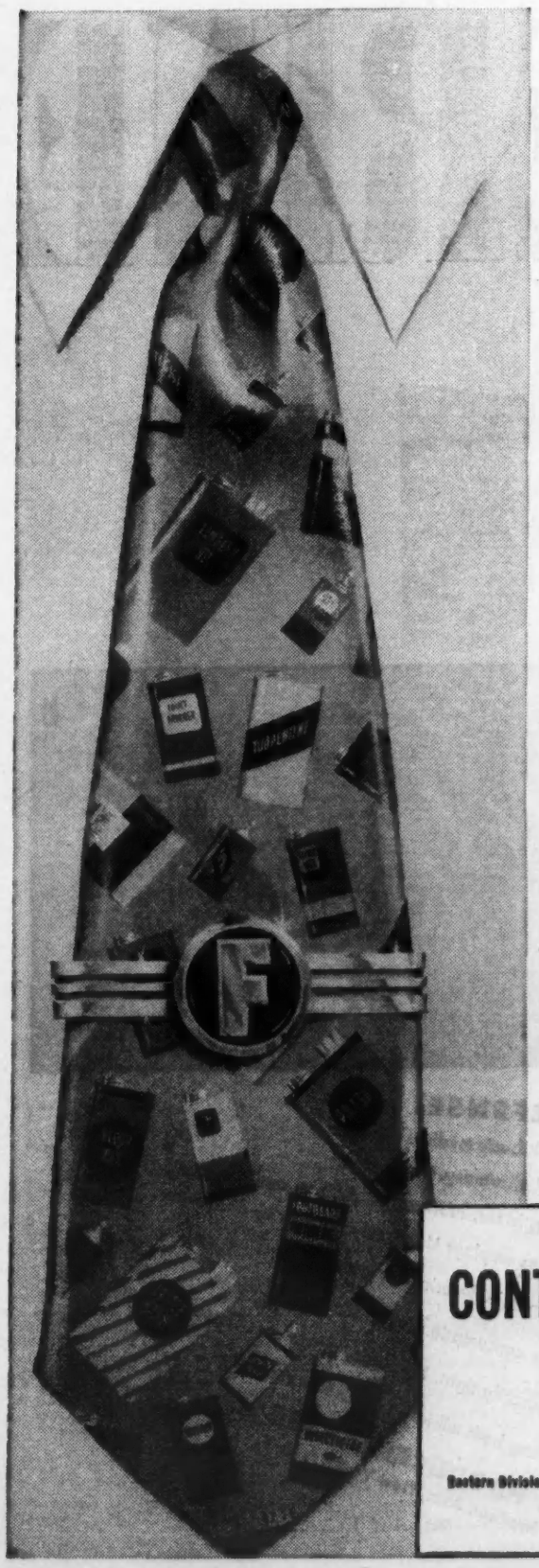
Jaborandi leaves, bls. lb .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb .43 - .45
powd., bbls, bxs lb .48 - .50
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .06 - .15
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .65

## K

Kamala, powd., cns. lb. .75 - .80
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, fiber dms lb. .06 - .16½
colloidal, fiber dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kava kava root, bls lb .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity w.w. tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal. .101 - —
Okla.-Tex. 41-43 s.g. w.w. tanks gal. .0925- .09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -100.00

## L

Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lanolin, USP, dms., works. lb. .34 - .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .40
USP, dms., works lb. .35 - .39
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago lb. .17½ Nom.
Larkspur seed bgs lb .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls. lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls., afloat lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls., futures lb. .13 - .13½

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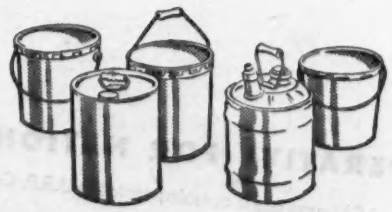
Products like liquid wax, varnish, insecticides, and so many others, look better and sell better in a Continental "F" Style can. Our master lithographers make every can a first-class salesman. Each Continental "F" Style can is as practical as it is good-looking, sturdy, easy-opening, easy-pouring. What's more, there is a Continental "F" Style can in just about every standard size – 4 oz. (spout top), ½ pint, pint, quart, ½-gallon and gallon.

P.S. Continental also makes steel containers in a wide variety of sizes for bulk shipments.



CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY
CONTINENTAL CAN BUILDING
100 East 42nd Street New York 17, N. Y.
Eastern Division: 100 East 42nd St., New York 17 • Central Division: 135 So. La Salle St., Chicago 3
Pacific Division: Russ Building, San Francisco 4

Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .60 .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 - —
gran. bbls. lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - —
gran. powd., dms lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frct. alld on 96 lbs. or over lb. .28¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
1-lb bgs., c.l. lb. .42 - —
t.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb. .34½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N.Y. lb. .19 - —
St. Louis lb. .1880- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs. same basis, lb. .35 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs. same basis lb. .35½- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l lb. .22 - —
t.c.l. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .30¼- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½ —
Red, 95% $Pb_3O_4$ or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾ .20½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ .21½
97%, $PB_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¾
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 .21¾
98% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ .21
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21¼ .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .47¾- —
Silicate, bgs., t.c.l., ship't p., frt. alld lb. .1855- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l. lb. .54 - —
ton lots lb. .55 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .43 - —
ton lots lb. .44 - —
less ton lots lb. .45 - —
Sulphate, see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate; tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19½ —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼ .21¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .18¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
unbleached c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 .22
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns. lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls lb. .31 - .35
Root, bls lb. .08 .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 .45
powd., bbl lb. .11 .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton. 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 18.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 11.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 10.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 10.00 - —
Longview, Ark. ton. 10.25 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton. 9.50 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 10.25 - —
Redick, Florida ton. 13.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 11.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass. ton. 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill. ton. 12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 14.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 13.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 12.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 13.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 12.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton. 13.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ton. 10.00 - —
Redick, Fla. ton. 16.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 14.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 17.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 15.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 13.50 - —
Kingston, Ala. ton. 13.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 16.00 - —

Lime, spray, paper bgs., Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton. 16.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 12.50 - —
Redick, Florida ton. 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms lb. 6.25 - 6.60
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 55-92%, dms lb. 6.15 - 6.45
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.60 - 7.35
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .38
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .48
Linseed meal expeller, 84% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 66.00 - —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton. 64.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¾- .19½
t.c.l., same basis lb .19¾- .20½
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 10.25 -14.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms lb. .80 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70

Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08¾
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots, works oz. 34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 3.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo 145.00 149.00

## M

Mace, Amboina, bls lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls lb 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.12 - 1.13
West Indian, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
broken, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. No stocks.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 .34¼
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 .38

### Lauryl Chloride—Magnesium Hydroxide

Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton. 36.30 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. 12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb 11¾- —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb 12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations
Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., 40 tons, works, frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
15 tons, same basis lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½- —
powd., dms., works lb. .12¾- .15
bbls., c.l., works ton. 45.00 —
hydrous, flake, t.c.l., works ton. 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms. cns lb 1.88 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb 5.10 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30

For control of roaches, ants, silver fish, red spiders and similar insects—ISOTOX Insecticides are applied by compressed air-type of equipment which forces Lindane directly into warm breeding areas, cracks, crevices, corners and hiding places. This system is preferred by many operators.

(Right) For control of clothes moths, carpet beetles and similar insects. Treat infested areas or areas where larvae are found. Aerosol equipment such as HI-FOG is extensively used for direct application as a space spray in hotels, theaters, homes and similar structures.

*Only*

# ISOTOX *INSECTICIDES containing* Lindane*

## *meet so many of your needs—so effectively*

### SPECIAL ADVANTAGES FOR P.C.O.'S

1. High potency, rapid action—and 3-way kill of pests (contact, stomach poison and vapor action). Lindane's high potency is approximately 10 times that of DDT, which means that lower dosage can be used.

2. Kills a wide range of insects, including clothes moths, carpet beetles, fleas, bedbugs, silver fish, house spiders, gnats, termites, powder post beetles, crab lice, human lice, flies, ants, roaches, earwigs, mosquitoes, lice.

3. Pleasant to use and practically odorless. Operators like to work with these insecticides.

4. Conveniently formulated for pest control operations.

*Available in wettable powder, emulsive liquid or dust formulations.*

Specify ISOTOX Insecticides or use ORTHO Lindane in your formulations. Write for free informative booklet containing full information on many uses of Lindane. Address a card or letter to:

For general purpose insect control in kennels, Lindane's residual qualities make it especially suitable for flea and tick control—also for control of flies, mosquitoes, ants and ticks in kennels and farm buildings. Dr. R. A. Fulton and associates, working at Beltsville, Maryland, in the U. S. D. A., found that minute traces of Lindane vapors resulted in effective control (JOURN. ECON. ENT., April, 1950).

For control of fleas, bedbugs, lice, clothes moths and similar pests. Lindane gives best results when applied directly to cracks, crevices, bedsteads, sofas, mattresses, boxes or other typical hidden places—under furniture, margins of carpet, closets, shelves, trunks.

*Approved name for the 99%+"Pure Gamma Isomer" of Benzene Hexachloride.

ORTHO SCIENTIFIC PEST CONTROL

R. M.'S REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.: ORTHO, TRADE

**CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL Corp.** Offices throughout U. S. A.

Elizabeth 2, N. J.; Orlando, Fla.; Oklahoma City; St. Louis, Mo.; Richmond, Calif.

*World Leader in Scientific Pest Control*

### Gypsum—Laurel Leaves

Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., medicine Lodge, Kan. ton. 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore frt. equald. ton. 18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton. 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton. 14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton. 48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton. 53.00 -56.00
small quantities lb. .04 - —

## H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .65 - .75
imp., black, whole bls lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder bxs lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
powder bxs lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1 bbls. l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .28 - .35
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls. bgs lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. 24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
USP dms. 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. 40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb. 17.00 - —
works lb. 16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 18.00 - —
works lb. 16.00 -30.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots., kilo. 450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride-laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo. lots, works kilo. 100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo. 110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots oz. 20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls lb. .15 - .18
Hydranges root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz. 31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots. bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydroflouramide dms. fib. cans, works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾- .08
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- .26½
Hydrogen peroxide, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .26½
tanks lb. .20¾- —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., frt. equald lb. .76 - .84
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 8.10 - 8.40
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 13.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs lb. .50 - .58

## I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb 2.14 2.18
synth., paste, 20%, bbls lb .28 - .28½
Indol CP bots lb. 17.50 -21.00
Inositol dms., dlvd lb 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd lb 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP bots., jars lb 2.55 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms lb 6.50 —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans lb. 8.15 -11.50
Beta, cans lb. 8.60 -17.50
Methyl, dms., cns lb. 7.00 -10.65
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 7.00 - 7.50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 7.25 - 7.75
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor 28 bbls., c.l., works lb .09 —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb .16 - —
djns lb. 17 —
Cacodylate, NFA, bots lb. 12.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.25 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 8.25
USP, dms., works lb. .07½- .09
solut. 42° Be 100% basis tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 —
Citrate gran dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous Gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, N.F. powd lb. 4.45 4.55
Hypophosphite NF dms lb 2.80 —
Iodide, bgs lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq. 6% Fe, dms. frt. alld lb. .24¼- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .91
Reduced, NF, kgs lb. .90 - .95
Resinate 7.4% Fe dms. frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .41 - —
ton lots lb. .42 - —
less ton lots lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs. c.l. works ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
ferrous (ech (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09¼- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate dms lb 25½- .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb 25½- 28½
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .75 - .97
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .75 - .97
Methacrylate dms. works lb .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde dms. works lb .50 .53
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .60 - 1.25

## J

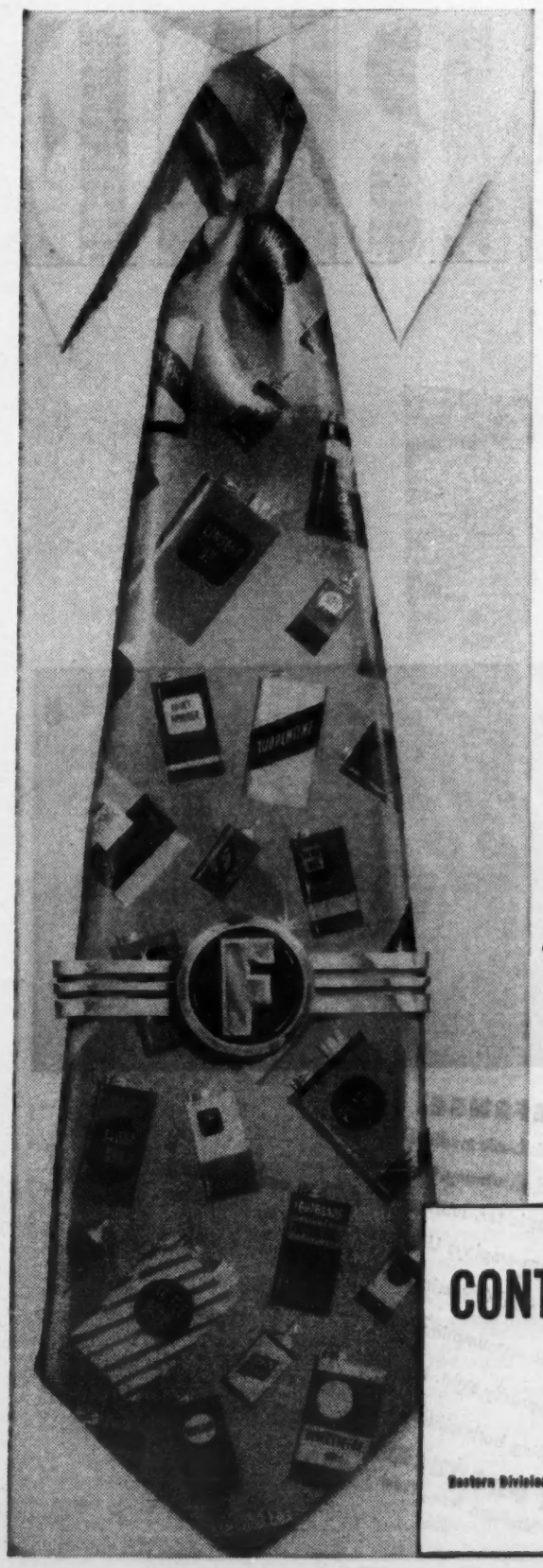
Jaborandi leaves, bls lb .15 .20
Jalap root NF bls lb .43 .45
powd., bbls., bxs lb .48 .50
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .06 - .15
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .65

## K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .75 - .80
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, fiber dms lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal, fiber dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kava kava root bls lb .25 .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity w.w. tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal. .101 - —
Okla.-Tex. 41-43 s.g. w.w. tanks gal. .0925- .09625
Penn., Western, 43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .06 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton. 95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton. 95.00 -105.00

## L

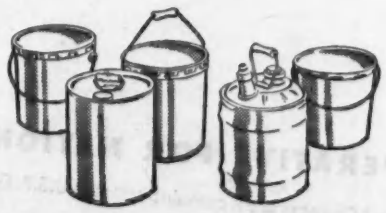
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lanolin, USP, dms., works lb. .34 - .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .40
USP, dms., works lb. .35 - .39
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago lb. .17¾ Nom.
Larkspur seed bgs lb .20 .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls., afloat lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls., futures lb. .12 - .12½

A good way to dress up a product!

Products like liquid wax, varnish, insecticides, and so many others, look better and sell better in a Continental "F" Style can. Our master lithographers make every can a first-class salesman. Each Continental "F" Style can is as practical as it is good-looking, sturdy, easy-opening, easy-pouring. What's more, there is a Continental "F" Style can in just about every standard size – 4 oz. (spout top), ½ pint, pint, quart, ½-gallon and gallon.

P.S. Continental also makes steel containers in a wide variety of sizes for bulk shipments.



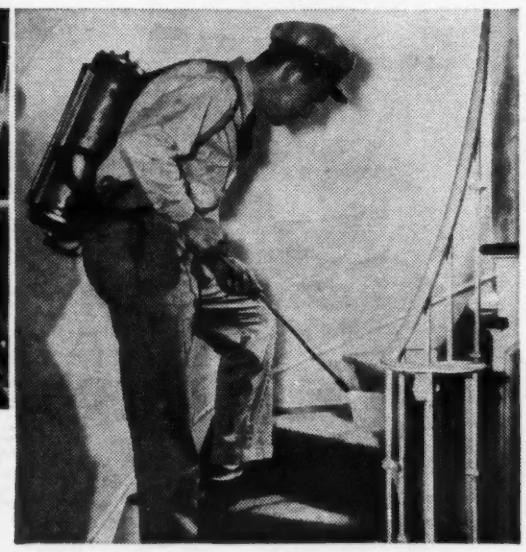
CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY
CONTINENTAL CAN BUILDING
100 East 42nd Street New York 17, N. Y.
Eastern Division: 100 East 42nd St., New York 17 • Central Division: 135 So. La Salle St., Chicago 3
Pacific Division: Russ Building, San Francisco 4

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald | lb. | .75 | — |
| Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works | lb. | 1.00 | — |
| Lavender flowers, medium, bls | lb. | .55 | .60 |
| ordinary, bls. | lb. | .16 | .20 |
| select, bls | lb. | .60 | .65 |
| Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., | lb. | .22 | — |
| gran, bbls. | lb. | .23 | — |
| powd., bbls. | lb. | .23 | — |
| NF, cryst., dms | lb. | .32 | — |
| gran powd. dms | lb. | .33 | — |
| Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frct. alld on 96 lbs. or over | lb. | .28¾ | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .29¾ | — |
| 1-lb bgs., c.l. | lb. | .42 | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .43 | — |
| Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld | lb. | .17¾ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .18¾ | — |
| Carbonate (see Lead, white). | | | |
| Chloride dms | lb | .39 | — |
| Iodide, NF V, jars | lb. | 3.82 | — |
| Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms | lb. | .34½ | — |
| Metal, pigs, prime, N.Y. | lb. | .19 | — |
| St. Louis | lb. | .1880 | — |
| Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works | lb. | .34½ | — |
| 10,000-20,000 lbs. same basis, | lb. | .35 | — |
| 2,000-10,000 lbs. same basis | lb. | .35½ | — |
| 200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis | lb. | .36 | — |
| Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J 4½c. per pound higher. | | | |
| Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd | lb. | .17¾ | — |
| 24% Pb. dms., dlvd | lb. | .24¼ | — |
| 37% Pb. dms., dlvd | lb. | .31¾ | — |
| Nitrate, bbls., c.l | lb. | .22 | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .22¼ | — |
| Oxide fused bbls | lb | 24 | — |
| Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works | lb. | .31¾ | — |
| 60% PbO dms., works | lb. | .30¼ | — |
| Peroxide powd. tech., bbls | lb. | .41 | .43 |
| Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. | lb. | .42½ | — |
| Red, 95% $Pb_3O_4$, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. | lb. | .19¾ | .20½ |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .20¾ | .21½ |
| 97%, $PB_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis | lb. | .20 | .20¾ |
| l.c.l. same basis | lb. | .21 | .21¾ |
| 98% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis | lb. | .20¼ | .21 |
| l.c.l. same basis | lb. | .21¼ | .22 |
| Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd | lb. | .28½ | — |
| Salicylate normal dms. works | lb. | .47¾ | — |
| Silicate, bgs. l.c.l. ship't pt., frt. alld | lb. | .1655 | .1875 |
| Stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l. | lb. | .54 | — |
| ton lots | lb. | .55 | — |
| precip., bbls., c.l. | lb. | .43 | — |
| ton lots | lb. | .44 | — |
| less ton lots | lb. | .45 | — |
| Sulphate, see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate) | | | |
| tribasic, dms., works | lb. | .27½ | — |
| Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. | lb. | .15½ | — |
| 24% Pb. dms | lb. | .21 | — |
| White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld | lb. | .18½ | — |
| l.c.l. same basis | lb. | .19¼ | — |
| basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld | lb. | .16¼ | .21¼ |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .17¼ | .22¼ |
| basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld | lb. | .17¾ | — |
| l.c.l. same basis | lb. | .18¾ | — |
| Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works. | lb. | .20 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .21 | — |
| unbleached c.l. same basis | lb. | .19 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .20 | — |
| Lemon peel bls | lb. | .20 | .22 |
| Leucine dextro-laevo dms., works. | lb. | 12.25 | 15.00 |
| Licorice extract, mass, cns | lb. | .20¾ | .27 |
| powd., bbls | lb. | .31 | .35 |
| Root, bls | lb. | .08 | .09 |
| 5-lb. bundles cs | lb. | .40 | .45 |
| powd., bbl | lb. | .11 | .12 |
| Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .05¼ | .06¼ |
| Lime, agricultural, bgs., works | ton. | 14.50 | — |
| Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. | ton. | 18.00 | — |
| Annville, Pa | ton. | 11.50 | — |
| Bellefonte, Pa | ton. | 11.50 | — |
| Buffalo, N. Y | ton. | 11.00 | — |
| Carey, Ohio | ton. | 7.00 | — |
| Cedar Hollow, Pa. | ton. | 11.50 | — |
| Farnams, Mass. | ton. | 14.00 | — |
| Gibsonburg, Ohio | ton. | 12.50 | — |
| Hannibal, Mo | ton. | 12.00 | — |
| Keystone, Ala. | ton. | 10.25 | — |
| Kimballton, Va. | ton. | 10.25 | — |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | ton. | 10.50 | — |
| Lewisburg, Ohio | ton. | 10.00 | — |
| Limedale, Ark. | ton. | 10.00 | — |
| Longview, Ark. | ton. | 10.25 | — |
| Marble Cliff, Ohio | ton. | 10.00 | — |
| Martinsburg, W. Va. | ton. | 11.00 | — |
| McNeil, Tex | ton. | 9.50 | — |
| Mosher, Mo | ton. | 10.25 | — |
| Redick, Florida | ton. | 13.50 | — |
| Scioto, Ohio | ton. | 7.50 | — |
| Woodville, Ohio | ton. | 11.50 | — |
| York, Pa | ton. | 11.50 | — |
| Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass. | ton. | 15.50 | — |
| Annville, Pa | ton. | 14.50 | — |
| Bellefonte, Pa | ton. | 14.50 | — |
| Buffalo, N. Y | ton. | 14.00 | — |
| Cedar Hollow, Pa | ton. | 14.50 | — |
| Chicago, Ill | ton. | 12.50 | — |
| Engle, W. Va | ton. | 14.50 | — |
| Farnams, Mass | ton. | 14.00 | — |
| Gibsonburg, Ohio | ton. | 14.50 | — |
| Hannibal, Mo | ton. | 12.50 | — |
| Keystone, Ala | ton. | 13.50 | — |
| Kimballton, Va | ton. | 13.50 | — |
| Knoxville, Tenn | ton. | 13.00 | — |
| Lewisburg, Ohio | ton. | 14.00 | — |
| Limedale, Ark. | ton. | 12.00 | — |
| Longview, Ala. | ton. | 13.50 | — |
| Marble Cliff, Ohio | ton. | 13.50 | — |
| Manistique, Mich | ton. | 9.50 | — |
| Marblehead, Ohio | ton. | 12.00 | — |
| McNeil, Tex | ton. | 13.00 | — |
| Mosher, Mo | ton. | 12.50 | — |
| Petoskey, Mich | ton. | 10.00 | — |
| Redick, Fla | ton. | 16.00 | — |
| Scioto, Ohio | ton. | 9.00 | — |
| Springfield Mo. | ton | 9.00 | — |
| Woodville, Ohio | ton. | 14.50 | — |
| York, Pa. | ton. | 14.50 | — |
| Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. | ton. | 17.00 | — |
| Annville, Pa | ton. | 17.50 | — |
| Bellefonte, Pa | ton. | 15.50 | — |
| Carey, Ohio | ton. | 11.00 | — |
| Engle, W. Va | ton. | 14.50 | — |
| Farnams, Mass. | ton. | 14.00 | — |
| Gibsonburg, Ohio | ton. | 16.50 | — |
| Keystone, Ala | ton. | 13.50 | — |
| Kimballton, Va. | ton. | 13.50 | — |
| Kingston, Ala | ton. | 13.50 | — |
| Lewisburg, Ohio | ton. | 16.00 | — |
| Marble Cliff, Ohio | ton. | 16.00 | — |
| Lime, spray, paper bgs., Marblehead, Ohio | ton. | 10.00 | — |
| McNeil, Tex | ton. | 16.00 | — |
| Mosher, Mo | ton. | 12.50 | — |
| Redick, Florida | ton. | 16.00 | — |
| Rockland, Me | ton. | 10.00 | — |
| Scioto, Ohio | ton | 10 00 | — |
| Woodville, Ohio | ton. | 16.50 | — |
| York, Pa. | ton. | 15.50 | — |
| Lime salts (see Calcium) | | | |
| Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite). | | | |
| Limestone, grd., bgs., works | ton. | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms | lb. | 6.25 | 6.60 |
| ex lignaloe wood, dms | lb. | 6.75 | 7.10 |
| Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 55-92%, dms | lb. | 6.15 | 6.45 |
| 96-98%, dms. | lb. | 6.60 | 7.35 |
| ex petitgrain, bots | lb. | 5.00 | 6.50 |
| Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works | lb | 2.70 | — |
| dms., works | lb. | 2.60 | — |
| Linden flowers with leaves, bls | lb. | .34 | .38 |
| without leaves, bls | lb. | .40 | .46 |
| Linseed meal expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills | ton. | 66.00 | — |
| extracted, 36% same basis | ton. | 64.00 | — |
| Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld | lb. | .18¾ | .19½ |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb | .19¾ | .20½ |
| Lithium benzoate, dms | lb. | 1.67 | — |
| Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald | lb. | 1.90 | 2.35 |
| Carbonate NF, bbls., kgs | lb. | 1.05 | 1.15 |
| Chloride, cryst., dms | lb. | .95 | 1.25 |
| Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs | lb. | 1.05 | 1.40 |
| Fluoride, bbls | lb. | 1.80 | 2.00 |
| Hydride, dms., works | lb. | 10.25 | 14.00 |
| Hydroxide monohydrate, dms | lb. | .80 | 1.25 |
| Salicylate, dms | lb. | 1.60 | 1.70 |
| Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .07¼ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .08¼ | .08½ |
| titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .09¾ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .10¾ | — |
| Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher. | | | |
| Liverwort leaves, bls | lb. | .75 | .80 |
| Lobelia herb, bls | lb. | .45 | .50 |
| Leaves, NF | lb. | .85 | .90 |
| Lobeline sulphate, bots, works | oz. | 34.00 | 38.00 |
| Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. | lb. | .41 | — |
| No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. | lb. | .39 | — |
| liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. | lb. | .20 | — |
| No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. | lb. | .19 | — |
| No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. | lb. | .18½ | — |
| solid, No. 1 | lb. | .35 | — |
| Lovage root, imported, bls | lb. | .60 | .65 |
| Lupulin tins | lb | 1.95 | 2.00 |
| Lycopodium, cs | lb. | 1.40 | 1.50 |
| Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots, kilo | | 145.00 | 149.00 |

## M

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mace, Amboina, bls | lb. | No prices. | |
| Banda, No. 1, bls | lb | 1.85 | Nom. |
| Siauw, No. 1, bls | lb. | 1.12 | 1.13 |
| West Indian, cs | lb. | 1.10 | 1.15 |
| broken, cs | lb. | 1.00 | 1.05 |
| Madder, Dutch, bgs | lb. | No stocks. | |
| Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works | lb. | .32 | .34¾ |
| synth. rubber grade, ctns., works | lb. | .31 | — |
| USP, light ctns | lb. | .34 | .36 |
| heavy, bbls | lb. | .36 | .38 |
| Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald | ton. | 72.50 | — |
| dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash | ton. | 36.30 | — |
| Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works | lb. | .20 | .30 |
| Bromide, jars | lb. | .90 | 1.00 |
| Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .09½ | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .10½ | — |
| bbls., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .10¾ | — |
| l.c.l., frt alld | lb | 11¾ | — |
| kgs., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .12 | — |
| l.c.l. frt. alld | lb | .13 | — |
| USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .11¼ | — |
| l.c.l. frt alld | lb. | 12¼ | — |
| bbls., c.l. frt. equald | lb | 11¾ | — |
| l.c.l. frt alld | lb. | 12¾ | — |
| kgs., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .13 | — |
| l.c.l. frt alld | lb | .14 | — |
| Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld to N. J except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations | | | |
| Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., 40 tons, works, frt. equald | lb. | .11¾ | — |
| 15 tons, same basis | lb. | .12¼ | — |
| smaller lots, same basis | lb. | .14½ | — |
| powd., dms., works | lb. | .12¾ | .15 |
| bbls., c.l., works | ton. | 45.00 | — |
| hydrous, flake, l.c.l., works | ton. | 49.00 | 51.00 |
| Gluconate, dms. cns | lb | 1.88 | 1.93 |
| Glycerophosphate, dms., works | lb | 5.10 | 5.20 |
| Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs | lb. | .29 | .30 |

For control of roaches, ants, silver fish, red spiders and similar insects—ISOTOX Insecticides are applied by compressed air-type of equipment which forces Lindane directly into warm breeding areas, cracks, crevices, corners and hiding places. This system is preferred by many operators.



(Right) For control of clothes moths, carpet beetles and similar insects. Treat infested areas or areas where larvae are found. Aerosol equipment such as HI-FOG is extensively used for direct application as a space spray in hotels, theaters, homes and similar structures.

Only

# ISOTOX *INSECTICIDES containing* Lindane*

## *meet so many of your needs—so effectively*

**SPECIAL ADVANTAGES FOR P.C.O.'S**

**1.** High potency, rapid action—and 3-way kill of pests (contact, stomach poison and vapor action). Lindane's high potency is approximately 10 times that of DDT, which means that lower dosage can be used.

**2.** Kills a wide range of insects, including clothes moths, carpet beetles, fleas, bedbugs, silver fish, house spiders, gnats, termites, powder post beetles, crab lice, human lice, flies, ants, roaches, earwigs, mosquitoes, lice.

**3.** Pleasant to use and practically odorless. Operators like to work with these insecticides.

**4.** Conveniently formulated for pest control operations.

*Available in wettable powder, emulsive liquid or dust formulations.*

**Specify ISOTOX Insecticides or use ORTHO Lindane** in your formulations. Write for free informative booklet containing full information on many uses of Lindane. Address a card or letter to:

For general purpose insect control in kennels, Lindane's residual qualities make it especially suitable for flea and tick control—also for control of flies, mosquitoes, ants and ticks in kennels and farm buildings. Dr. R. A. Fulton and associates, working at Beltsville, Maryland, in the U. S. D. A., found that minute traces of Lindane vapors resulted in effective control (JOURN. ECON. ENT., April, 1950).

For control of fleas, bedbugs, lice, clothes moths and similar pests, Lindane gives best results when applied directly to cracks, crevices, bedsteads, sofas, mattresses, boxes or other typical hidden places — under furniture, margins of carpet, closets, shelves, trunks.

*Approved name for the 99%+"Pure Gamma Isomer" of Benzene Hexachloride.

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SCIENTIFIC PEST CONTROL

R. M.'S REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.: ORTHO, ISOTOX

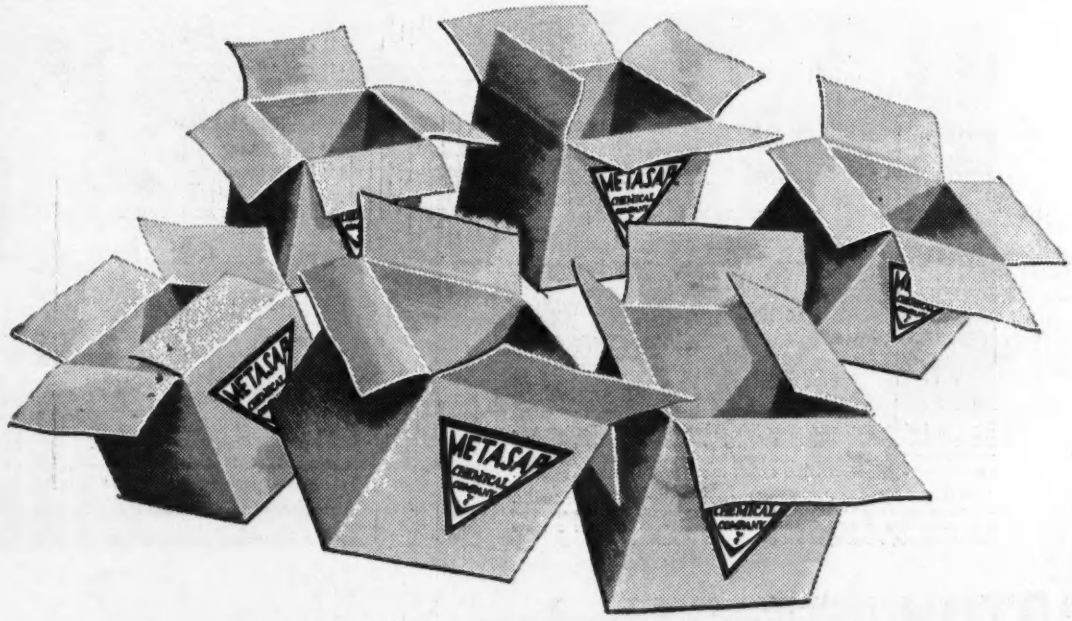
**CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL Corp.** Offices throughout U. S. A.

Elizabeth 2, N. J.; Orlando, Fla.; Oklahoma City; St. Louis, Mo.; Richmond, Calif.

*World Leader in Scientific Pest Control*

## Magnesium Hypophosphite—Mica, Wet-Grd., Rubber

Magnesium hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs. works lb. .24½ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate tused bbls lb .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF bbls lb 75 - —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less ton lots lb. .44 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots lb .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1¼c higher
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 - 1.10
Blue, bls lb. .80 Nom.
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .43 - .45
Manganese acetate, bbls lb 33¼ - —
Arsenate, bgs lb 12 - 12½
Borate tech., bbls lb .24 - .28½
Carbonate, bbls., works lb 21 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton. 78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 84.00 - 94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls. lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½ - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less tons lb. .44 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 70.00 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., S.E. ton 77.00 - —
feed grade 50% bgs., dlvd., S E lb 05¼ - .07
75%, bgs. c.l., dlvd S.E. ton. 81.00 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. S E ton. 88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb .22¼ - —
Mangrove bark E Africa 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 82.50 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 58.00 - 59.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l dms. works lb 40 - 43
reagent 50-lb dms. works lb 85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls lb. .32 - .33
Chilean, bls lb. .22 - .23
French, bls. lb. .32 - .33
Peruvian, bls. lb. .24 - .25
Matico leaves bls lb 25 - .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb 33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb 33½ - —
less 500 lbs. works lb 38½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs., lb. 9.50 Nom.
Chinese, cs. lb. 10.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel)
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms lb. .5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - .14¼
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 78 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02




# FULL OF SIGNIFICANCE

You see them in plant after plant: empty cartons, heaped for disposal after having carried the products they were designed to handle. They tell a significant story of "men at work" all over the country, and of enterprise dedicated to meeting every need of modern society.

We, at Metasap, take pride in our contribution. Empty Metasap cartons in mills and factories thruout the nation testify that Metasap Stearates are serving producers in every field of industry. Witness:

**PAINT MAKERS** are using Metasap Aluminum and Zinc Stearates, which provide a wide range of gelling properties, to solve pigment suspension problems, increase the viscosity of vehicles, and produce primers and sanding sealers with excellent filling qualities.

**LACQUER AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS** are using Metasap Aluminum and Zinc Stearates to obtain exceptionally good flatting results.

**PLASTICS MANUFACTURERS** find Metasap Calcium and Zinc Stearates afford superior internal lubrication when added to molding compounds—resulting in improved preforms and finished products, and longer mold life.

**RUBBER PROCESSORS** find Metasap Aluminum Stearate prevents sticking of uncured and processed stock, and provides an excellent mold lubricant.

**LUBRICANT MANUFACTURERS** are using Metasap Stearates to achieve anhydrous greases of high stability—the *right* grease for *every* grease job.

And producers in many other industries—such as the COSMETIC, PAPER, TEXTILE, and CONSTRUCTION FIELDS—are employing Metasap Stearates to help step up output, promote economies and improve products.

**Metasap Stearates, and many of the applications where they offer outstanding advantages, are described in our free 32-page book METALLIC SOAPS FOR RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY. You'll find it full of interesting information. Send for a copy today.**

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METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

**Stearates**
of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½ - —
t.c.l., ex whse gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½ - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 3.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% solut., dealers, dms., cs., works lb .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .17¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind. Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W of Miss. 3½c per gal higher
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .66½ - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld., E gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½ - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 - 2.55
extra, cns. lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .49 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms. t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½ - —
less than truckload works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cns, 50 lbs lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Methylal, refined 95% dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14¼ - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs. same basis lb 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½ - .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - .13¾
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14⅛
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots lb. 35.00 - 45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½ - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, E frt. alld., E lb. .05¾ - —
t.c.l., ex whse., or frt alld. E lb. .06½ - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾ - —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .06½ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼ - —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld E lb. .07¾ - —

Mica, wet-grd., wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ¼c. higher, W of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .15 - .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .16 - .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .36 - .42¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots .....lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots .....lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in 5lb., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, 5lb. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works .lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works .lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, for stock foods, tanks gal. 36. - .37
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 90% Mo powd. kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt alld., or dlvd. E lb. .10½- .11½
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis .....lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms. c.l., frt alld. E lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l. same basis.....lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaminonaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .53 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. ....lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .28¼- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis. .....lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns .....oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns.....oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. .....oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns.....oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns .....oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .61½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .62 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs .....lb 1.15 1.20
Leaves, bls. .....lb. .21 .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms..lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns .....lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns .....lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms...lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns .....lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns .....lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.76
5 lbs., cns.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls .....lb. No prices.
Mustard seed Calif., brown bgs., f.o.b. source..lb. .12 - —
Danish, bgs .....lb. .14 - .14½
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
German, yellow, bgs .....lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment..lb. .07½- —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment..lb. .11½- —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock..ton. 58.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock.....ton. 77.00 - —
J2, bgs, ex dock.....ton. 45.00 Nom.

## N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V M & P).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .0765- .0790
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¼- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .16¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots, lb. .11 - .17
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio....M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio .....M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston .....M c.f. .04760- —
4. Corpus Christi .....M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .04869- —
6. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant..M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene .....M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo .....M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland .....M c.f. .04855- —
9. Wichita Falls.....M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa .....M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.25 - —
pottery 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester N Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns .....lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd .....lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld..lb. .56½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodies, cs, works..lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls, works.....lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6..tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys .....lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11 - .11½
t.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .36 - .38
30-35 cps, 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis..lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .23 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton. 4.90 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .23 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. 23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo bgs .....lb 36 - —
Chinese bgs .....lb .32 - —
Istrian bgs .....lb 31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs.....lb. .52 - .53
splits, bgs.....lb. .50 - .51
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Nux vomica, bls .....lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .13 - .14

## O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
t.c.l. .....gal. .21 - .60
tanks .....gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works, lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns.....lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb 3.15 3.85
NF bots lb 3.00 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns....lb. .60 .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms.....lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots.....lb. 120.00 -150.00
seed bots .....lb. 100.00 130.00
Anilin (see Al.
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms.....lb. .45 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms .....lb. 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks.....lb. .17¾- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 2.00
55-60%, cns. .....lb. 1.80 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns .....lb 3.35 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns.....lb. 12.75 -15.00
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
rectified, NF, cns.....lb. 3.90 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms.....lb. 4.45 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood.)
Bone, dms, works .....gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
tech., dms. .....lb. 2.45 - 2.70
Calamus, cns. .....lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms.....lb. .26 - .42
white, dms. .....lb. .26 - .45
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.25 -12.15
rectified, cns.....lb. 9.20 -14.15
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).


# "Hole in the dike!"

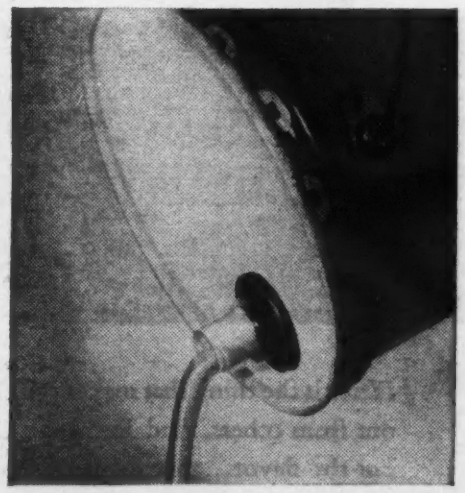
Legend praises the courage of the little Dutch boy who plugged a leak in the dike with his arm until help arrived.

Every closure in dispensing containers is a potential hole in the dike . . . a hole that demands a perfect plug to stop leakage from evaporation, corrosion, mishandling.

That's why FlexSpout®, a new leakproof and tamperproof sealing spout for containers, is already being used by the hundreds of thousands. FlexSpout is a joint development of Shell and the facilities of Rieke Metal Products Corporation.

FlexSpout, made of polyethylene resin, combines all three desirable features of the ideal chemical closure . . . a flexible "pull-out" spout; a strong, leakproof, tamperproof closure; and a remarkable resistance to chemical attack. FlexSpout is now a feature of Shell Chemical 1- and 5-gallon containers, and its use has spread throughout the packaging industry.

The FlexSpout closure is another example of Shell's search for better Service . . . for the users of industrial chemicals.



SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

EASTERN DIVISION: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
WESTERN DIVISION: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

LOS ANGELES • HOUSTON • ST. LOUIS • CHICAGO
DETROIT • BOSTON • CLEVELAND • NEWARK

## Oil, Caraway—Oil, Tung

Oil, caraway, NF, cns lb. 4.05 - 5.00
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.60.00 -80.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .3600- —
l.c.l. lb. .3650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .3860- —
l.c.l. lb. .3910- —
tanks lb. .3735- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3760- —
l.c.l. lb. .3810- —
tanks lb. .3635- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l. lb. .4550- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .32 Nom.
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .3375- —
l.c.l. lb. .3425- —
tanks lb. .3275- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .3525- —
l.c.l. lb. .3575- —
tanks lb. .3425- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .3350- —
l.c.l. lb. .3400- —
tanks lb. .3250- —
sulphonated, 50% (45% fat), dms., l.c.l lb. .18 - .20
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.80 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .55 - .65
Celeryseed, bots lb.16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.280.00 -340.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb.30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 2.40
Java, true, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.60
Java type, cns lb. .90 - 2.25
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 3.50 - 3.75

Oil, coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .15 - .15¼
Pac. Coast lb. .14 - .14¼
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .15 Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
Coriander, USP, bots lb.25.00 -32.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .15¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02½- —
refined, dms. lb. .20½- —
tanks lb. .18¾- —
Costus, bots oz.19.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East and Valley lb. .14¼- —
tanks, Texas lb. .14 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¼- —
salad, dms lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .18¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots lb. 5.60 - 7.00
Cypress, bots. lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
70-75%, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.40

Oil, fennel, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.85 - 3.40
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15 - .15¼
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13¼- —
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .20 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 7.00 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.22.50 -26.00
Bourbon, cns lb.24.50 -30.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb.21.00 -23.50
Grapefruit, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .13½- .15
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .16 - .16½
prime, burning, dms lb. .16½- .18½
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.20 - 3.15

Oil, juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns lb. 4.50 - 5.50
38-40%, ester, cns lb. 6.25 - 7.10
40-42% ester, cns lb. 7.15 - 8.10
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Messina, cns lb. 3.80 - 8.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 3.60 - 4.25
Lignalee wood, Mexican, cns lb. 4.55 - 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 8.10 - 8.60
West Indian, cns lb. 8.05 - 9.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.25 -15.00
terpeneless, bots lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3. lb. .1970- —
l.c.l. lb. .2030- .2080
tankcars lb. .1870- —
tankwagon lb. .1900- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .12 - —
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1810- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1910- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1690- —
tanks lb. .15½- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .25 Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.60 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .37 - .38
20°, dms. lb. .36 - .37
30°, dms. lb. .34 - .35
Neroli, NF, French bots lb.115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots lb.90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, east Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.35 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .75 - 1.10
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .26 - .26½
tankcars lb. .24½- —
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .23 - —
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.40 - 2.50
foots, dms lb. .18 - .18¼
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .80 - 1.50
expressed USP Brazilian cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns lb. 2.45 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.223.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.50 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .20 - —
Palmarose, cns lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms lb.13.00 -23.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .16¼- —
refined, dms lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .19¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.60 8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla crude dms lb No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 3.15 - 3.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.60 - 5.75
leaf, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.85
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
l.c.l., whse gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .127 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .24 Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic)
Rice bran, clarif., dms lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.40.25 -50.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.10
USP, cns., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Rue, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.10
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
Sage, clary, bots lb.21.00 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns lb.13.25 -15.90
Spanish, cns lb. 1.00 - 2.65
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb.11.75 -14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .13 - —
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1810- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1910- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1690- —
tanks lb. .15½- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l. lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .31 - —
l.c.l. works gal. .33 - —
tanks, works gal 20 —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .13¾- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis lb. .03 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .1798- —
l.c.l. lb. .1843- .1893
tanks lb. .1690- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .1698- —
l.c.l. lb. .1748- .1798
tanks lb. .1598- —
salad, dms. lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 6.25 - 7.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1830- .1880
tankcars lb. .1720- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1710- .1760
tankcars lb. .16 - —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.20 - 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l. works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .14 - .16½
Tansy, dms lb 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms, extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse. N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 3.75
white, cns lb. 2.25 - 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. No stocks.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
tanks lb. .37 - —

*Flavor* is the thing that makes your product stand out from others. And Exchange Oil of Orange *has* the flavor...that distinctive and preferred taste unique to oranges grown in the sunny, sheltered valleys of California.

Try Exchange Oil of Orange for yourself. Give it all your tests for *quality, uniformity* and *strength.* You'll like it...and you'll buy it!

Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U.S.P.

*Distributed in the United States exclusively by*
**FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.**
76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.
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180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y.
*Distributors for:*
**CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE**
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.
*Producing Plant:*
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns.. dms.....lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.27.00 -32.50
Haitian, cns.....lb.22.00 -26.00
Java, cns.....lb.35.00 - —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms....gal.10.00 -13.00
White, mineral, tech., 50-65% vis.,
dms. c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½- .57½
t.c.l., same basis.... gal. 60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis. gal. .55½- .58½
t.c.l., same basis .... gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis.. gal. .56½- .59½
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis.. gal. .62½- .65½
t.c.l., same basis .... gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .69½- .71½
t.c.l., same basis .... gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .72½- 76
t.c.l., same basis gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis.. gal. .75½- 78
t.c.l., same basis .... gal. .81½- .83
345-356 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 .83
t.c.l., same basis .... gal. .86 .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns.....lb. 7.85 - 8.25
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 6.60 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots....lb.18.00 -30.00
extra, bots.....lb.25.00 -36.00
Madagascar bots..... lb No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Olivine aggregate c.l., mines ton 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works. ton 10.00 —
paper bgs., c.l. works ton 12.00 —
Opium USP, cns..... lb.19 20 19 45
gran. USP, cns..... lb.21 65 21 90
powd USP cns..... lb.21 65 21 90
Orange cadmium lithopone bbls, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 —
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. of Penn and N. C. E. of Miss. R., includ Davenport Penn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, divd Ala. Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c Miss. N. C., S. C. Penn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c Cedar Rapids Des Moines Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Dinitroanilin toner..... lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., t.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2310- .2385
Molybdated, bbls..... lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs... lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls..... lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls..... lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..... lb. .11 - .14
sweet, bls..... lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs..... lb. .14 - .15½
Mexican, bgs..... lb. .14 - .14½
Portuguese bgs..... lb. 15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls..... lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs..... lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls..... lb. .14 - .15
powdered bbls. bxs ..... lb. .19 .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. 33 - —
tanks same basis lb 39 - —
Orthoanisidin bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .75 - —
Orthochlorabenzaldehyde, d m s. works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, d m s., dlvd..lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis.lb. .195 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
34-29° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .178 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¼
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .14¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin cms lb 50 - 55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms ...lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
t.c.l. works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms., works... lb. 1.00 —
Orthophenylphenol, lb. dms., works, lb. .20 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, t.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.25 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works..... lb. 5.28 - 5.38

## P

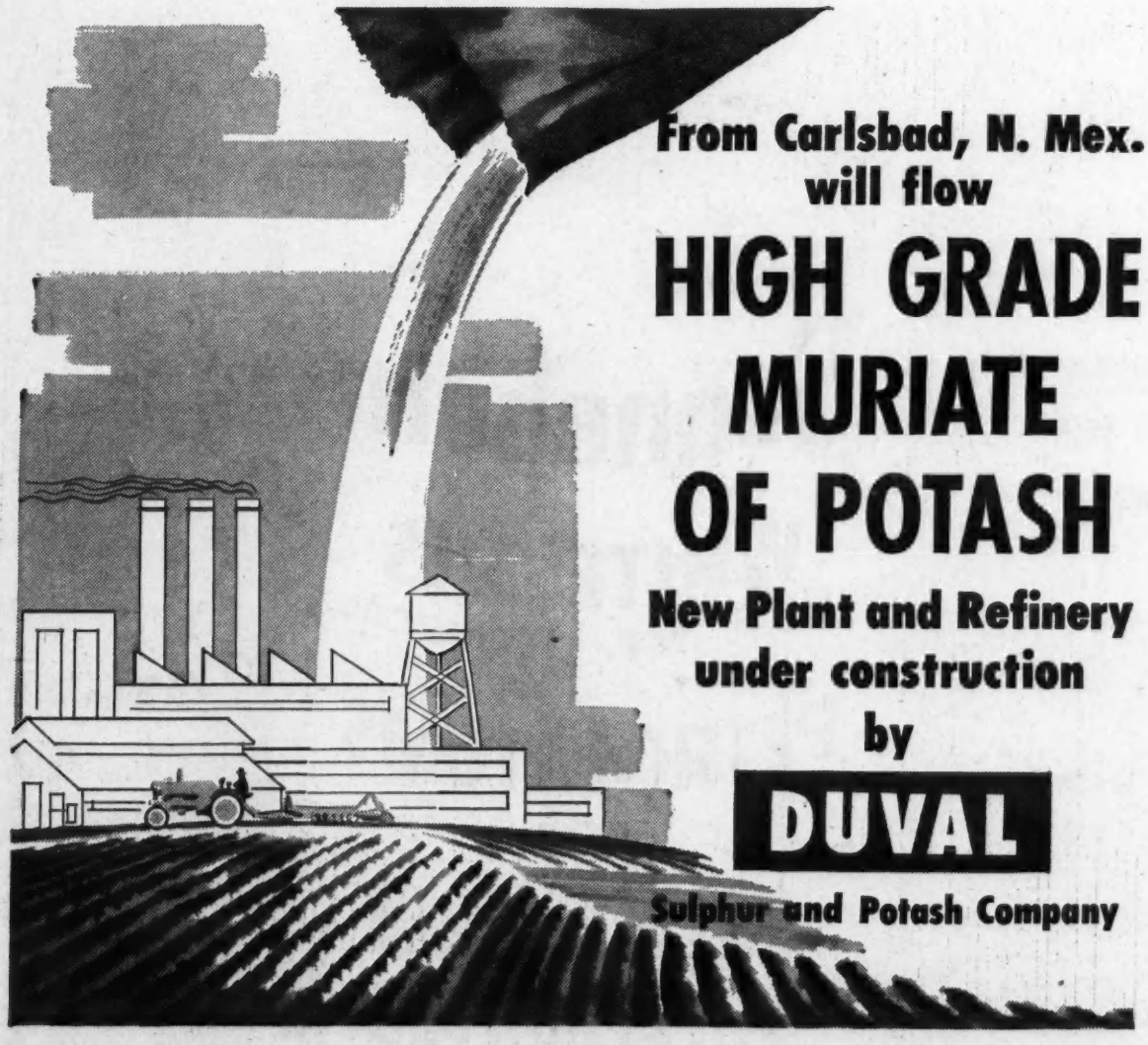
Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol bots. works frt adjust. kilo 90.00 —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Ceylon, cs..... lb. 5.00 - 8.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots..oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs..... lb. .26 - .27
Czech, bgs ..... lb. .26 - .27
Moroccan, bgs..... lb. .26 - .27
Spanish, bgs..... lb. .34 - .40
Para-anisidin dms. works ..... lb. .88 —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .93 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .73 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld..lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald..lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 99% dms., dlvd ..lb. .50 —
Methylether, cns..... lb. 2.15 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots ..... gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- .15½
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 126 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis.. lb. .06 - —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0770- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0805 —
Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works ..... lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works ..... lb. .15½- —
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery..lb. .19 - —
works ..... lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery..lb. .21 - —
works ..... lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery..lb. .14½- —
works ..... lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .16 - —
works ..... lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y delivery lb. .17 - —
works ..... lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .19 - —
works ..... lb. .16¼- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.c. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. ..... lb. .19¾- —
1,000 lbs. ..... lb. .20½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms. c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Paranitroaniliu dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb 45½- —
t.c.l. frt alld lb 48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works lb. .21 .29
Paranitrophenol kgs. works, frt equald lb 46 - —
Paranitrotoluene kgs. frt alld lb 36 - —
Paraphenetidin dms. works lb .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine redistilled dms works lb 2.30 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 1.30
Paraphenylphenol bbls. c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .42 - —

### Oil, Turkey Red—Penicillin, Procaine

Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb .27½- —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. 28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb 72 - —
tech., dms., works..... lb. 1.50 - —
lb. .52 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls., works lb 70 —
flake, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .54 - .56
solid, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .51 - —
works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
flake, frt. allid ..... lb. .54 - .56
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb .30 .35
ground, bxs lb 40 48
powder bxs lb 43 50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. allid. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 .38
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb .39 .67
Passion flower herb, bls..... lb. .26 - .28
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills. ton.80.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF powd. bbls lb 2.05 2.06
tech., powd., bbls ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl 15½- —
500,000 units vl 28 - —
1,000,000 units vl 52 - —
2,000,000 units vl 1.00 - —
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots ..... 100,000 unit. 04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03½- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots ..... 100,000 units. .04 - —

## Penicillin, Sodium—Phosphate, Defluorinated

Penicillin, sodium, unlabeled, vials.
100,000 units vl. .10¾ - —
200,000 units vl. .16 - —
500,000 units vl. .20½ - —
1,000,000 units vl. .37 - —
2,000,000 units vl 1.03 - —
bulk over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol dms. c.l., works frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload 20,000 lbs. min same basis lb. .21¼ - —
Pentaerythritol tech., bgs. c.l., works lb 34 —
l.c.l. works lb 35 .37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane industrial tanks group 3 gal 12 - .13½
Pepper, black, bags, spot lb. 1.69 - —
Oct. delivery, bgs lb. 1.68 - 1.69
Nov. delivery, bgs lb. 1.67 - —
Dec. delivery, bgs lb. 1.65 - —
Jan. shipmcnt, bgs lb. 1.54 - —
March shipment, bgs lb. 1.47 - —
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs lb. .28 - .29
Japanese hontakas, bgs lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs lb. .42 - .44
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .28 - .29
Mississippi sports, bgs., source. lb. .30 - .31
Nigerian, caps, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .46 - .47
Turkish, bgs lb. .25 - .28
White, bgs lb. 2.55 - 2.60
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls. lb. .50 - .52
imported nls m 80 .90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
Peru, balsam, dms lb. 2.05 - 2.40
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05⅝ - .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅛ - —
tanks, refy. lb. .04½ - —
cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅞ - .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛ - —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅝ - —
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅝ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅜ - —
tanks, refy lb. 04⅜ - —
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .07¼ - .07½
l.c.l., dlve lb. .09½ - —
tanks, refy lb. .06 - —
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅞ - .07⅛
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07½ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛ - —
tanks, refy. lb. .06¼ - —
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¾ - .08
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .10 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06½ - —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05½ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07¼ - —
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜ - —
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California bbl 1.10 2.99
Illinois bbl 2.44 2.87
Kentucky bbl 2.42 2.83
Louisiana Arkansas bbl 2.08 2.90
Petroleum, crude, at wells, Montana, bbl. 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.16 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl. 3.82 - —
Upper field bbl. 4.25 - —
Texas, East bbl 2.65 —
Gulf coast bbl 2.38 2.95
North North-Central bbl 2.23 2.65
Panhandle bbl 2.23 2.65
West bbl 2.33 2.65
Wyomina bbl 1.28 2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks refinery bbl 2 00 2.25
eastern tanks Albany N Y bbl. 2.80 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.48 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.51 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.34 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl 2.31 - —
N Y. Harbor bbl. 2.45 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.43 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.48 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.54 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.47 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.34 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .075 - .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0925 - .0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .085 - —
No. 3 gal. 08125 - —
N Y Harbor, No. 2 gal. .091 —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .09 .09375
No 1, straw gal. .09 .09375
No. 2, straw gal. .08375 - .08750
range gal. .09125 - .09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1 gal. .105 - —
No 2 gal. .1025 - .1075
No. 3 gal. .1025 - —
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles. lb. .167 - .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y refinery gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13125 - .13625
toluol-type tanks refinery gal. .12125 - .12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .157 - .197
East coast tanks N J. & N. Y. gal. .16 —
group 3, tanks gal. .10875 - —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .19½ - —
Boston gal. .18 - —
Buffalo gal. .18½ - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .18½ - —
Rochester gal. .20 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Washington, D C gal. .19½ - —
Naptha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .16½ - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .12 - .145
high-solvency, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast gal. .25½ - —
25-26° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis gal. .24 .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 —
49° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis gal. .32 —
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis gal. .24 .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½ —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½ - .33
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles. gal. .147 - —
Portland Ore gal .158 —
San Francisco gal. .152 —
Seattle Wash gal. 158 —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19½ - —
Newark gal. .18½ - —
New York gal. .18½ - —
Philadelphia gal. .18 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .17 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875 - —
tanks gal. .1225 - —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .137 .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375 - —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .14 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .13 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .2040 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .2065 - —
tanks, works lb. .1850 - —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works lb. .1865 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .1890 - —
tanks, works lb. .1675 - —
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works lb. .1590 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1615 - —
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium USP, dms lb 4.50 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt alld. E of Rockies lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼ - —
tanks same basis lb. .16¾ - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¾ - —
USP, synthetic dms. c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼ - .19¼
tar, distilled, dms. c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼ - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .54 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Isocyanate, dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.30 1.60
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250 lb. dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .87½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .88½ - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.85 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 —
CP, bots., works lb. 5.12 —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb. 16.00 17.75
tech., fib., dms. works lb. 10.45 —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .27½ - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)

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Phosphate rock. Curacao. Atlantic ports ton 40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l. mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% $P_2O_5$ minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 30% $P_2O_5$ minimum mines short ton 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% $P_2O_5$ minimum, mines short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c per long ton higher than above quotations
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% $P_2O_5$, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% $P_2O_5$ c.l., mines long ton 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Yellow cns lb. .30 .37
dms c.l lb. 26 —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .14 - .17
Pentasulphide dms. c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l. works lb 13 .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms export lb 33½ .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - .22½
t.c.l. same basis lb. .20 - .23½
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .22
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls. works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., 100 lbs kilo. 13.20 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride NF bots oz. 5.75 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.70 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, afloat, bgs lb. .21 - .21½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .28½- .29
Mexican, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb 1.65 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.72 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Piperazine hexahydrate bots. kilo 9.00 -10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. mc., c.l., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.09 -10.54
Coaltar 150° F. m.p. bbls., c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton. 37.00 -39.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., t.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal works oz. 90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .38 - .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .34½- .36½
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - .37
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- .38
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .37 - .41½
standard, bgs., c.l., t.c.l lb. .34½- .36½
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., t.c.l lb. .33 .35
standard, bgs., c.l., t.c.l lb. .30½- .32½
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .60 .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. .65 - .90
Seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .14 - .14¼
Czech, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Dutch, bgs. lb. .16½- .16¾
Polish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs lb. .14 - .14¼
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
t.c.l works 100 lbs 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., same basis works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate dms lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)
Borate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 190.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 253.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 258.00 - —
Potassium borate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher.
Bromate, bbls. 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 .57
Bromide, USP cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 .37

Potassium carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd. bbls. dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11¾
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF gran dms lb .31 .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 .27
gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd. dms lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms lb 40½ .41½
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .52½- .55
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms. works lb .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.20 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .31½- .36
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms lb. 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% $K_2O$ bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb 23 - —

Potassium muriate, dom., 50-60% $K_2O$, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 $K_2O$, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms lb .42 .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP, dms. works lb .24¼- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. 13 .13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms. ton lots lb. 22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
t.c.l 100 lbs. 15.30 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
t.c.l. 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs 5.25 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms. c.l. works. 100 lbs 4.85 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.85 - —

Potassium silicate, solut., 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .666 - .722
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% $K_2SO_4$, bulk, works, basis 90% ton. 36.25- —
NF VII, cryst. dms lb. .31 - .33
gran dms lb 18½ —
powder, dms. lb. .19 —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .82 1.08
tech., works lb. .77 .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12½ —
5 tons, works lb. .12¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% $K_2SO_4$, 18% MgO ton. 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .38
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 .93
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gm. 1.50 1.75
Acetate, bots. gm. 1.25 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .25 .28
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 .75
Prince's pine herb bls. lb. .50 .58


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Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 2.60 - 3.30
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- .09½
l.c.l. lb .09½- .10½
tanks lb .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .19½- .20½
l.c.l. frt alld., E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. 20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil bots. 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .55 - .60
Pulsatilla herb, bls. lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- .04
smaller lots lb. .03½- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works gal. 14.00 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 15.50 -16.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89¼- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 16.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.50 -14.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.50 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .18 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —

## Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .12½- —
Quebracho extract, ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $3 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, ngs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, nasks (76 lbs.) net flask. 220.00 -223.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —

## R

R salt, paste, dry basis dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same bases. lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton E St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11¾- .13
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, divd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNPI toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, ngs works lb. 06¾ .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.85 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.45 - 1.60
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls. frt equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 3.91 - —
Watchung, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb .50 —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .84 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .85 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 48.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .70 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. .75 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., divd kilo. 125.00 —
Readily soluble, bots, divd kilo. 125.00 —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .33½ —
smaller lots lb. .34 .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .35 .40
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.52 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½


• SODIUM BICHROMATE
• SODIUM CHROMATE
• POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
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Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 8.80 - —
K, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.80 - —
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.80 - —
N, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.85 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.90 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.95 - —
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.05 - —
Rotenone CP bbls. works lb.20.00 - —
tech. bbls works lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton.48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms.....gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib. dms.....gram. .03½ .04
Ryania 100% powd. bgs works lb .20 —

## S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.65 —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian bls lb 65 70
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.23.50 -24.00
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. 14 .14½
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .67 - .68
Greek, fancy bls lb No stocks.
Officinalis, English, bls.....lb. 75 - .80
European, bls.....lb. .35 - .45
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Sago flour refined, bgs.....lb. .09½- .09¾
unrefined, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .08
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin cns lb 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 —
fib. dms. lb. 1.07 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% $Na_2SO_4$ basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs.14.15 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.40 -14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.50 —
smaller lots 100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs.10.50 —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.75 -12.25
NF, gran. dms lb. 15¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 .66
powd. dms lb 75 76
Sanguinarine nitrate bots oz 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. No prices.
imported, cryst., powd., cns. kilo. No prices.
Saponin, No. 1, cns lb. 2.75 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 .40
select, bls lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French bls lb. 11 - .12
Spanish, French, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. .....lb. .30 .35
Scammony resin lump cns ...lb 1.95 2.20
powd. cns lb 2.05 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .10 - .14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.oz.16.00 -17.60
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz.84.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 .33
Selenium, powd. dms., divd lb. 3.25 —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 .20
sifting, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls.....lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls.....lb. .16 - .19
powdered, bls., oxs.....lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls. .....lb. 30 35
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs lb. .23½- .24
natural, bgs .....lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.....lb. .25 - .30
natural, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .56 - .57
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .54 - .55
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .52 - .53
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .50 - .51
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph. dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton.25.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .68 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .79½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .79¾- —
500-oz. lots oz. .79½- —
100-oz. lots oz. .79⅞- —
nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .57½- —
500-oz. lots oz. .58½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .58⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .45 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .35 .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 .28
Smalt, black, cns.....lb. .15 - —
Blue, cns lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls lb. .27 .31
crushed bls. bbls.....lb. .32 .35
powd., bbls. .....lb. .35 .37

Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 2.85 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.15 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.30 —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 2.75 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.05 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 3.25 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.20 —
Soda caustic, flake powd. 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 4.95 6.77
liquid, 50% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.65 - —
70% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.75 - —
Soda caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 4.55 5.05
Sal bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.40 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 —
Soda-lime, USP dms lb. .23 25
Sodium acetate, anhyd. dms. works. lb. .11½ .13
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls. works lb. .54 - —
NF white, powd. dms works. ton lots lb. 1.40 —
smaller lots lb 1.55 1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —

Sodium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms. works lb. .13½ 15¼
solution, dms. works gal. .70 1.10
Benzoate, tech. bbls dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls. dms. 100 lbs or more lb. .42 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 10¾ .11½
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 14½ —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 3.85
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 1.40 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.80 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP bbls. kgs works lb 34 35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms .... lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —

Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .09½- .11¾
Chloride, tech (see Salt).
USP dms lb 21 - —
Chlorite, tech. dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, dms lb. 23 .28
USP XIV gran dms lb 28 .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb .17 .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½- .15
anhydrous, dms., works, lb. .16 - .17½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb 11 .11¼
95%, bbls c.l., works lb. .11 —
l.c.l works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoroacetate monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb 12.00 16.50
1 oz tins 16 to 64 to case works lb 16.50 21.00
trihasic top lots lb 11.00 —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gentisate, 100 lb. fib. dms..... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .83 - .85

What's Back of
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PRODUCTS?
Most chemicals are bought on the basis of carefully prepared specifications. However, the experienced buyer of chemicals looks behind the product and checks on the background, facilities and services that the manufacturer has to offer.
In back of every Solvay product, you will find a reputation for high quality and uniformity . . . a reputation that has been maintained since Solvay started producing America's first alkalies. This, plus the following services, has helped make Solvay the leader for seventy years.
★ SOLVAY "INDUSTRY-WISE" TECHNICAL SERVICE . . . offers expert knowledge and long experience in the handling, use, storing and compounding of Solvay products.
★ LABORATORY AND FIELD RESEARCH . . . a competent staff of technical specialists, working with the finest modern equipment.
★ STRATEGICALLY-LOCATED PLANTS AND STOCK POINTS . . . five plants and over two hundred stock points for convenient shipping.
★ SOLVAY SALES SERVICE . . . thirteen branch offices staffed by a group of experienced salesmen . . . plus an organization of jobbers, distributors and dealers covering the entire country.
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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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SOLVAY PLANTS
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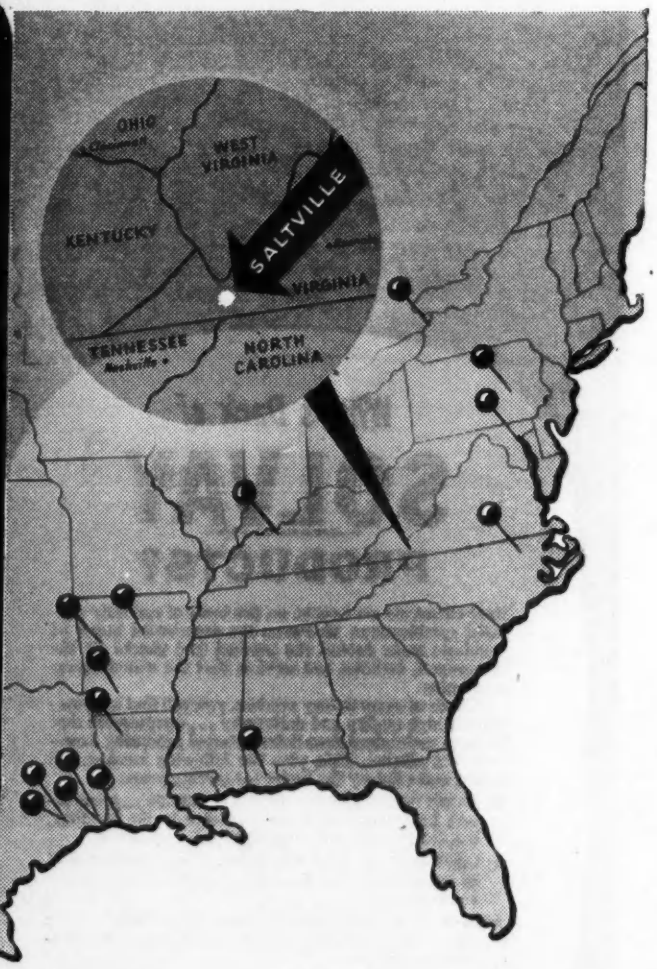
SOLVAY
Alkalies Chemicals
70 YEARS OF SERVICE
1881 1951
Soda Ash · Caustic Soda · Caustic Potash · Chlorine · Potassium Carbonate · Nytron
Calcium Chloride · Sodium Bicarbonate · Specialty Cleansers · Methanol · Sodium Nitrite
Formaldehyde · Monochlorobenzene · Para-dichlorobenzene · Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Ammonium Bicarbonate · Ammonium Chloride

### Sodium Glutamate, Monobasic—Sorbitol, Solution, Regular

Sodium glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 1.61 - 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms. works ..... lb 2.00 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms.....lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, ogs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
Hyposulphate, pea crystals, bgs., 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works. lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works...lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works.....lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld .....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs. works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, annyd., bbls., works. lb .75 - .85
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate,, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. 70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works..ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.45.00 - —
imp. 100-lb. bgs. c.l. Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ton.53.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.50.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms.....lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake bbls, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted.. lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. 5.30 - 5.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... .25 - .27
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾- .21¾
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- .22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms..lb. .44 - —
powd., dms.....lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.05 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms. works..lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.45 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.55 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms. 1,500 lbs. works. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96°, Kan., Neb. W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works..... ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ..... ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works ..... ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .577 - .631
Stearate, tech., dms., works....lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .22½- —
100 lbs. 2.00 - —
tech, anhyd. bgs. c.l., works. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .19 - .19½
gran., bbls.....lb. .19 - .19½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis .100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%; basis 100%, tanks, works .ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms. works .... lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls..lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E..lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E..lb. .40 - —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E..lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald .....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. East lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works..lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., work; lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works. lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works.....lb. .26 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works .. lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works. lb. .17½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .15½- —


PRODUCTION has PRIORITY with MATHIESON at SALTVILLE, Va.




Plant expansion... modernized facilities, new products, increased capacity... characterize modern Mathieson policy. At Saltville, Virginia, for example, the construction of new mercury cell electrolytic facilities will further increase the rayon grade caustic soda capacity of the first alkali works established in the South 59 years ago. This new capacity will serve the growing rayon and textile industry of the Southeast.

Adjacent to vast sources of salt and limestone—chief raw materials of alkali manufacturing—Mathieson's Saltville Plant now produces these important chemicals:

**Caustic Soda • Soda Ash • Bicarbonate of Soda**
**Carbonic Gas • Dry Ice • Fused Alkali Products**

Production has priority in all of Mathieson's 16 strategically situated plants... to provide dependable sources of basic chemicals for vital American industries. You may find it to your advantage to discuss with Mathieson now your future chemical requirements. Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Mathieson Building, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

**MATHIESON HEAVY CHEMICALS**

Sulphuric Acid • Processed Sulphur • Soda Ash
Caustic Soda • Bicarbonate of Soda • Ammonia
Sodium Chlorite • Nitrate of Soda • Chlorine
Calcium Hypochlorite

Mathieson CHEMICALS

9510

SERVING INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur | ton | 74.00 | — |
| protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd | lb. | .24 | — |
| 20,000 lbs., same basis | lb. | .24¼ | — |
| smaller lots, same basis | lb. | .24½ | .28 |
| mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis | lb. | .0600 | — |
| 20,000 lbs., same basis | lb. | .0615 | — |
| smaller lots, same basis | lb. | .0630 | — |
| Sparteine sulphate, cns | oz. | .85 | 1.25 |
| Spearmint leaves, bls | lb. | .60 | .65 |
| Spikenard root, bls | lb. | .32 | .45 |
| Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works | lb. | .01¾ | — |
| powd., super, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .05½ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .05¾ | — |
| Squaw vine leaves, bls | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. | boxes lb. | 1.60 | — |
| White, bls | lb. | .10 | .12 |
| powd., bbls., bxs | lb. | .16 | .18 |
| St. Ignatius beans, bgs | lb. | No stocks. | |
| St. John's bread, edible, bls | lb. | .10 | .13 |
| Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works | lb | 1.50 | — |
| paste dms., works | lb | 1.25 | — |
| Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous) | | | |
| Star root (see Helonias root) | | | |
| Stargrass root (see Aletris root) | | | |
| Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. | 100 lbs. | 6.80 | — |
| l.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 6.95 | — |
| powd., paper bgs., c.l. | 100 lbs. | 6.92 | — |
| l.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 7.07 | — |
| Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher. | | | |
| Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .05¾ | — |
| Maine, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .06 | — |
| l.c.l., spot | lb. | .08 | .08¼ |
| Rice, bgs | lb. | .18 | .22 |
| Wheat, bgs. | lb. | .0660 | .0710 |
| Stavesacre seed, bgs | lb. | .60 | .61 |
| Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin). | | | |
| Stillingia root, bls | lb. | .28 | .30 |
| Stoneroot, bls | lb. | .07½ | .08 |
| Storax USP cs | lb. | 1.50 | 1.60 |
| Stramonium leaves, bgs | lb. | .17 | .20 |
| Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more | gram. | .324 | — |
| unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials | vial. | .384 | — |
| 5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials | vial. | 1.766 | — |
| Strontium bromide, NF, cns, dms. | lb. | .77 | — |
| Carbonate, 92%, dms | lb. | .20½ | .24½ |
| Chloride, tech., bbls | lb. | .22 | .24 |
| Chromate, bbls., works | lb. | .46 | — |
| Iodide, jars, 25 lbs | lb. | 3.37 | — |
| Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .1025 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .1145 | — |
| Oxalate, obls., works | lb | .42 | .44 |
| Salicylate, NF, dms | lb. | 1.65 | — |
| Sulphate air-floated 90% 325 mesh bgs., works | ton. | 56.70 | 66.15 |
| Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works | lb. | 2.80 | 2.85 |
| Strophanthin, NF, bots | oz. | 32.50 | 39.00 |
| Strophanthus seed, Kombe bgs., | lb. | 3.00 | 3.25 |
| Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. | oz. | 1.25 | — |
| Phosphate NF 100 ozs. | oz. | 1.14 | — |
| Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. | oz. | 1.00 | — |
| Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .21¼ | .22¼ |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .22¼ | .23¼ |
| tanks, works | lb. | .20 | .21 |
| Styrolyl acetate, bots. | lb. | 2.50 | 3.10 |
| Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works | lb. | .65 | — |
| tech, bbls., l.c.l., works | lb. | .60 | — |
| Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring) | | | |
| Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar) | | | |
| Sulphabenzamide dms | lb | 4.25 | 4.60 |
| Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms. | lb. | 4.25 | 4.60 |
| Sulphacetamide, fiber, 100 lb. drums, | kilo. | 9.25 | — |
| Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. | lb. | 11.25 | 11.75 |
| microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. | lb. | 10.60 | 11.10 |
| powder | lb. | 10.25 | 10.75 |
| Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. | lb. | 12.25 | 12.75 |
| powder | lb. | 11.25 | 11.75 |
| Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms, | lb. | 4.50 | 5.00 |
| Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. | lb. | 10.65 | 11.15 |
| powder, dms. | lb. | 10.25 | 10.75 |
| Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., | lb. | 11.25 | 11.75 |
| Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms | lb | 8.90 | 9.40 |
| powder, dms | lb. | 8.50 | 9.00 |
| Sulphanilamide USP, crystals, free flowing, dms | lb | 1.40 | 1.60 |
| microcrystals, dms | lb. | 1.70 | 1.90 |
| powder, dms. | lb. | 1.30 | 1.50 |
| Sulphanylamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms | lb. | 8.00 | 8.25 |
| Sulphapyridin NF powd. bots. tins, | lb. | 7.00 | 7.50 |
| Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms | lb | 7.50 | 8.00 |
| Sulphathiazole USP crystals, free flowing, dms | lb | 4.00 | 4.50 |
| micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms | lb. | 3.85 | 4.15 |
| powder, dms. | lb. | 3.50 | 3.80 |
| Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP dms., | lb | 3.50 | 3.80 |
| Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines | 100 lbs. | 2.05 | — |
| bbls., mines | 100 lbs. | 2.20 | — |
| lump, bgs., mines | 100 lbs | 1.70 | — |
| bbls., mines | 100 lbs | 2.00 | — |
| crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. | long ton. | 21.00 | 22.00 |
| f.o.b vessels, Gulf ports, export | long ton. | 25.00 | 27.50 |
| domestic and Canada | long ton. | 22.50 | 23.50 |
| refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. | 100 lbs. | 3.60 | — |
| bbls | 100 lbs | 4.75 | — |
| flour, light, bgs., mines | 100 lbs. | 3.35 | — |
| bbls., mines | 100 lbs | 4.25 | — |
| lump, bgs., mines | 100 lbs | 2.90 | — |
| rolls, bgs., mines | 100 lbs. | 3.35 | — |
| bbls., mines | 100 lbs | 3.80 | — |
| salt block, bgs., mines | 100 lbs | 3.10 | — |
| virgin block, bbls., mines | 100 lbs | 3.05 | — |
| rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines | 100 lbs. | 2.25 | — |
| bbls., mines | 100 lbs. | 2.40 | — |
| 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines | 100 lbs | 2.25 | — |
| bbls., mines | 100 lbs | 3.40 | — |
| refined, bgs., mines | 100 lbs. | 2.85 | — |
| bbls., mines | 100 lbs. | 2.95 | — |
| treated 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines | 100 lbs | 2.45 | — |
| bbls mines | 100 lbs | 3.80 | — |
| 10% pine tar, bgs., mines | 100 lbs. | 3.65 | — |
| washed, NF, bot | lb. | .11 | — |
| Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald | lb. | .03¼ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .04¼ | — |
| tankcars, same basis | lb. | .03¼ | — |
| Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works. | lb. | .09 | — |
| multi unit cars, works | lb. | .0535 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .045 | — |
| refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .20 | .30 |
| Sulphur monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .03½ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .04¼ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .03¼ | — |
| Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock | short ton. | 138.00 | — |
| ground, same basis | ton. | 135.00 | — |
| Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto | unit-ton. | .81 | .82½ |
| Carteret, N. J. | unit-ton. | .82 | — |
| triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla | unit ton. | .87 | — |
| Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized. | | | |
| Sweet basil, California, bgs | lb. | 1.15 | 1.20 |
| imported, bgs | lb. | .90 | 1.00 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works | lb. | 1.60 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | 1.65 | — |
| Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. | lb | 1.70 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | 1.75 | — |
| Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 25.00 | 35.00 |
| Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 14.00 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 17.50 | — |
| fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 25.00 | 30.00 |
| l.c.l. | lb. | 28.00 | 35.00 |
| Talc, dom., fibrous, N.Y., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 27.00 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 30.00 | 32.00 |
| imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines | ton. | 15.25 | 35.00 |
| Tallow, edible, tanks, delv'd | lb. | .14 | Nom. |
| inedible, extra | lb. | .09¼ | .09½ |
| fancy | lb. | .09½ | .09¾ |
| special | lb. | .08¼ | — |
| No. 1 | lb. | .07¾ | — |
| sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .07¾ | .08 |
| 50%, dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .11¼ | .11½ |
| Tamarind, W.I., bbls | lb. | .13 | .15 |
| Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk | unit-ton. | 8.50 | — |
| Chicago | unit-ton. | 8.75 | — |
| Tansy leaves, bls | lb. | .25 | .30 |
| Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. | lb. | .07¾ | .08¼ |
| medium grades, bgs | lb. | .07 | .07½ |
| Java, bgs | lb. | .06½ | .07 |
| Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald | gal. | .50 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .52 | — |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .40 | — |
| 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. | gal. | .56½ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .58½ | — |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .46½ | — |
| 50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. | gal. | .72½ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .74½ | — |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .62½ | — |
| Tar, coal (see Coaltar). | | | |
| Pine (see Pinetar). | | | |
| Tarragon herb, bgs | lb. | .45 | .50 |
| Leaves, bgs | lb. | .65 | .70 |

### Soybean Meal—Tetraethylenepentamine

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs | lb. | .56 | — |
| dms. | lb. | .57 | .58 |
| USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs | lb. | .61 | .62 |
| Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. | lb. | .24½ | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .25 | .25½ |
| NF, cryst., bbls., dms | lb | 75 | — |
| powd., bbls., dms | lb. | 80 | — |
| Terpineol, alpha (see A). | | | |
| commercial, dms., c.l., South | lb. | .13½ | — |
| l.c.l., South | lb. | .14 | — |
| extra, dms. | lb. | .50 | .61 |
| prime, dms. | lb. | .43 | .55 |
| Terpinglycol ether dms. c.l., works. | lb. | .23½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .25½ | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .22 | — |
| Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. | lb. | .66 | 1.10 |
| prime, dms | lb. | .55 | .65 |
| Propionate, dms. | lb. | 1.75 | 2.00 |
| Terra alba (see Gypsum). | | | |
| Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. | gm. | 3.00 | — |
| Propionate USP 100 gms., bots., | gm. | 2.60 | 3.00 |
| Tetrachloroethane, dms., works | lb | 08 | 08¼ |
| Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene). | | | |
| USP, 55-gal. dms., works | lb. | .20½ | .21¼ |
| smaller dms., works | lb. | .23½ | .25 |
| Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. | lb. | .72 | — |
| Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works | lb. | .80 | .88 |
| Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .56½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .57 | — |
| tanks | lb. | .55 | — |


# WYANDOTTE ANNOUNCES

# Another FIRST!

# KREELON CD

## the only promoted industrial detergent on the market!

It's a fact! Kreelon* CD is the first promoted industrial detergent ever offered in one product—the only product of its kind on the market today. Developed by Wyandotte and available only at Wyandotte, it combines the advantages of an excellent synthetic detergent and an excellent detergent-promoter.

What does this mean to you? Essentially this: by replacing the anionic detergent you're now using with Kreelon CD, you can make a superior cleaning compound easier, faster, cheaper. That applies to general household cleaners, laundry compounds, scouring powders, building maintenance cleaners, metal cleaners, etc. Kreelon CD is excellent for processing cotton, wool, silk and synthetics.

Strong claims—yes, but we can back them up. Let us show you how much Kreelon CD can improve the detergency values of your product. We'll be glad to work with you—no obligations, of course. Get the jump on competition—write us today.

### Fast facts about Kreelon CD

- In properly compounded cleaners, Kreelon CD can be substituted for the anionic detergent you're now using—and you'll get 20% to 70% improvement of soil removal and whiteness retention in your finished product.
- Kreelon CD dissolves rapidly—is easy to use, fast-acting.
- Kreelon CD is dustless—compounding is easier and plant housekeeping chores are minimized.
- Kreelon CD is economical. A promoted detergent containing Carbose®, it gives you the advantages of a synthetic detergent and detergent-promoter in one product. It's ready to use—saves you storage space, handling and mixing time.
- Kreelon CD in your product reduces skin irritation—promotes long-lasting suds that are smooth and gentle to the hands.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE
DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Wyandotte CHEMICALS
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. Wyandotte, Michigan
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

### Tetrapotassium Phosphate—Vinyl Pyridin

Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 - 15.00
sulphate 98% bots, dlvd lb 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine fib dms lb 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate fib dms lb 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate USP dms lb 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate fib dms lb 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline anhyd or USP 100 lb dms lb 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots, 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots 100 grams 100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb .20 - .21
Spanish, bls lb .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib, dms lb 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms lb 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb .872 - .882
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb .71½- —
Metal lb 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls lb 1.05 - 1.06
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb .98 - 1.00
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb .82 - .83
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .21 - .21½
l.c.l. dlvd lb .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb .04¾- .05½
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd E lb .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns works lb 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in oils ¼c higher; Pac coast c.l dlvd, l.c.l. ex whse ½c higher
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb .44½- —
Tolidin base distilled kgs lb 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 6.10 - 6.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem Pa gal .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal .30 - —
Chicago dist gal .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal 32¾- —
Geneva Utah gal 26 - —
Hamilton Ohio gal .32 - —
Johnstown Pa gal .30 - —
Lackawanna, N Y gal .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal .33 - —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, Philadelphia, Pa gal .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal .32 - —
Syracuse, N Y gal .30½- —
Terre Haute Ind gal .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N Y gal .33 - —
Bayonne, N J gal .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal .33 - —
Providence, R I gal .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works.
Tonga 50% bark and vine bls lb .80 - .95
Tonka beans Angostura cs lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb 1.00 - 1.15
lb 4.00 - 4.50
Totaquine 100-oz lots cns oz .42 - —
Toxaphene dms., c.l., works lb .23 - —
truckloads, works lb .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb .26 - —
less than ton lots works lb .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .56 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .53½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb .40½- —
l.c.l. lb .41½- —
tanks lb .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .63½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .64½- —
smaller containers lb .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld, E of Miss lb .71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .72¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .70 - —
Trichloronenzene, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb .11 - —
Prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb .13½- —
tanks, works lb .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. lb .11 - —
dlvd. E lb .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb .11½- —
dlvd. E lb .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb .10 - —
dlvd. E lb .11 - —
Trichroline citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys., works, frt adjusted lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb .41¼- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb .37½- —
l.c.l. lb .38½- —
tanks lb .36 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb .23¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., works lb .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb .48 - —
tanks lb .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis, lb .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb .90 —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb .0175- —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate trihasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate trihasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo.207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd. 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
Haitian, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .08¾- .09
Madras, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse. N.Y.C gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret., c.l., works gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .98 - —
tanks, works gal. 70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram 1.00 - 1.10

## U

Urethane, USP, dms lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb 4.85 - —
yellow, kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

## V

Valerian root, Belgain, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.86.00 -87.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton.65.00 -68.00
Extract powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- .09¾
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs., cns., contract works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - —
spot, dms., work lb. 1.33 - 1.43
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.75 - 5.00
whole, tins lb. 5.35 - 6.00
Tahiti, cs lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.30 - 3.40
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —

for an extensive line of oxygenated solvents and chemicals

The famous ENJAY* Oval Trade-mark stands for a diverse line of high-quality chemicals and solvents. An increasing number of industries are using dependable Enjay chemicals to increase product quality.

EXPERIENCED RELIABLE DIVERSIFIED

ENJAY markets this wide range of industrial chemicals:

Petrohol 91 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Petrohol 95 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Petrohol 99 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Isooctyl Alcohol
Isopropyl Acetate
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Diisobutylene
Polypropylenes
Butadiene
Isoprene
Dicyclopentadiene
Aromatic Tars
Paratone
Parapoid
Paratac
Paranox
Paraflow
Vistanex
Naphthenic Acids

Enjay products are marketed in drum and tank car quantities

ENJAY COMPANY, INC.
15 W. 51st St., New York 19, N. Y.

Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 —

Vitamin A natural, acetate 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm. bots. cns. dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more, 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .22 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion Morton-Stubbs Corrected f. s 1950

A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .18 - —

Vitamin A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver), palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. 18 - —

$B_1$ (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
$B_2$ (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
$B_6$ (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
$B_{12}$, gm. or 5 gm. vials.....gram.350.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
$D_2$ (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
$K_1$ 25 gm. bots. .....gram. 4.50 - —
Violet, methyl (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

## W

Wahoo root bark, bls .....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls .....lb. .75 - .90

Wartarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs. f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb 1.93 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb 2.15 - —

Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.106.50 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.103.50 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .11 - .11¼
extract, solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs, ex. dock, duty extra..lb. .11½- —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .11½- —

Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot .....lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs.lb. .80 - .81
slab, bgs.....lb. .79 - .80
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .62 - .64
Brazilian, bgs .....lb. .74 Nom.
Central American, bgs....lb. .67 - .69
refined, yellow, bricks, cs....lb. .71 - .73
slabs, bgs. .....lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.00 -Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.05 - 1.07
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .98 - 1.00
refined, bgs., ton lots ....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.15 - 1.17
No. 2 .....lb. 1.13 - 1.15

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs. .....lb. .45 - .50
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM amber cns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. 13½- —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. lb. .15½- —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis..lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. 21½- —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .20 - —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs..lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs .....lb. .31 - .32
imported German, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .81 - .83
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
cakes, cs.....lb. .31 - .34
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .25 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y.....lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l. works ton.16.00 -20.00
smaller lots, works .... ton.21.00 -25.00

Whiting, Paris white, bgs., c.l...ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs. c.l ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.24.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .06 - .07
Thin, natural, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
rossed, bls. .....lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Wollastonite, 20 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.19.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.20.00 -27.00
Woodflour, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works East ton.32.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.37.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton.45.00 —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed American, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs .....lb 4.25 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls .....lb .35 .45

## X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls .....lb .28 .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., rct. dms. c.l. works frt equald lb. .193 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .193 —
tanks, same basis .....lb .18 —

Xylenol, 45°-47° C, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis .....gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis .....gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l. same basis .....gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis .....gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms .....lb. .39 .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa .....gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district .....gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district .....gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio .....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa .....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa .....gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district...gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md .gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y .....gal. .30¼- —
Terre Haute, Ind .....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich .....gal. .33 - —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Youngstown, Ohio..gal. .30½- —
Youngstown, Ohio ...gal. .30½- —
Albany, N. Y .....gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J .....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill .....gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .33 - —

### Viosterol—Yellow Cadmium

Xylol, petroleum, indust., tanks, Philadelphia, Pa....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill....gal. .33 - —

## Y

Yara yara, cns .....lb. 2.25 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —

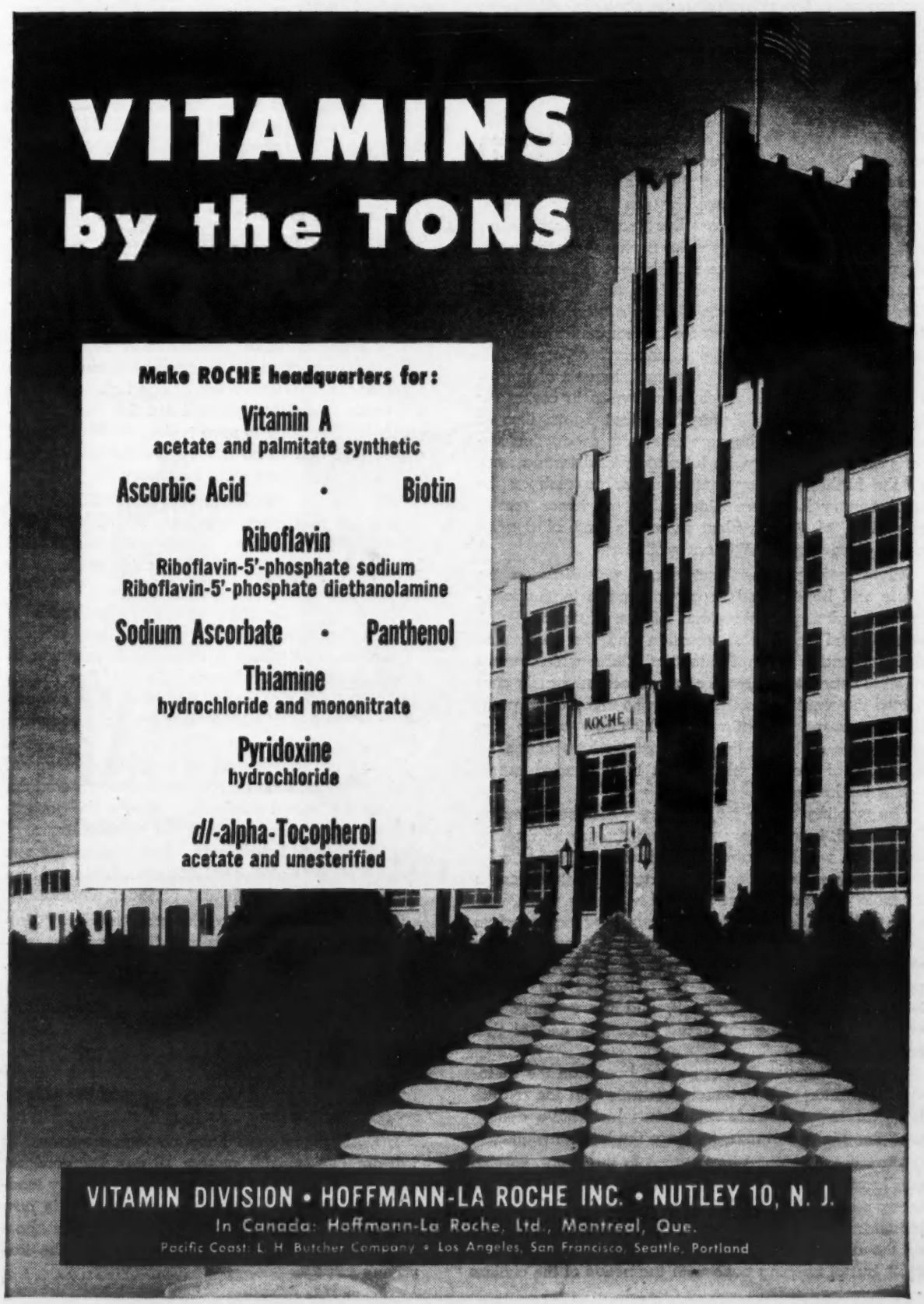
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd .... lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls lb. 2.06 2.15
Cadmium, CP all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. allds., E. of Rockies lb. 1.32 - —

Cadmium yellows Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse l.c.l per lb higher

—Continued on page 48

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Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.

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## *Paint Industry Progress*

Eighteen years have passed since the paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturers and their materials suppliers consolidated their trade associations into a single organization in the days of the dimly-remembered NRA, and for eleven of those intervening years the industry, together with all other units of the American economy, has operated under controls and threats of controls, under war and rumors of war, under production pressures, technological demands and a variety of conditions which, in one way or the other, have been abnormal.

In this period, despite trying exigencies and sometimes because of them, a remarkable record has been achieved of scientific discovery, manufacturing improvement and service to the public and other industries, the latter fact attested by the steadily increasing sales volumes in the last five years. New concepts and new formulations for special products coatings and for architectural decorative finishes have followed one another in steady progression since the end of World War II, many of them being directly attributable to the demands of the armed services in that conflict for protective materials of new and unheard of capacities. Memory is still fresh of the accomplishments of the industry's chemists and plant technologists in caring for the coating needs of "everything that fights, flies or floats." Currently, the research and production experts are carrying on with laboratory and testing work for the further development of materials such as the revolutionary latex emulsion paints, of vapor barrier properties, of fire-retardent materials and of a wide range of coatings based on synthetics.

All of these progress factors and potentials for the future will be detailed in group reports in the forthcoming industry conventions of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs which, while meeting separately, have become more intimately concerned in recent years with problems involved in product betterment, a relationship which has proven that cooperative action of the technical workers of the industry is of incalculable benefit to the management and sales branches.

The meeting of the manufacturers and suppliers on October 29, immediately preceding the sessions of the federation, will be confronted with one certainty and a number of uncertainties. The certainty is that from a technological production point of view the paint, varnish and lacquer industry is ready and equipped to meet any demands which may be made on it by the defense or defense-supporting industries for special protective coatings; this is by reason of the lessons learned during World War II, and the scientific advance made in the six years since the end of that conflict.

The uncertainties are, of course, based on the all-inclusive matter of government controls and the availability of raw materials, subjects which have dominated the thinking of industry since the last convention.

They are of special importance to the paint, varnish and lacquer group of manufacturers because they, unlike many others, must think in terms not only of supplying industrial and defense materials on a stepped-up basis as the defense effort moves into even higher gear in 1952, but of keeping pace with the needs of the civilian economy for protective and decorative coatings. Thanks to the high quality and diversity of materials available in recent years and to the power engendered by the national cooperative advertising campaign, the public's purchase of industry products has vastly increased. It is a sales momentum which must be maintained.

## *How to Waste Money*

The Administration's proclivity for the needless waste of the taxpayer's hard-earned money has been a long-time target of editorial writers and Washington columnists. Although our government workers blithely ignore, or are oblivious of such criticisms, the daily and industrial press has kept up its attacks, and one may be sure they will continue to do so.

The latest carping encountered was in "Business Action," the weekly report of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. OPD is pleased to reprint it, complete with headlines:

### *Air Force Number*
### *5723400 266-1443 P443-09 SO1-605*
### *Order for 50c Booklet*

Why do we have to have a defense budget of $60,000,000,000 a year? Partly because of the red tape and bureaucratic process which make a 50 cent booklet cost the taxpayers entirely too much. Here is a firsthand sample: A few days ago, the Air Force University at Maxwell Field decided to order a 50 cent pamphlet to put in its library.

This happened to be a National Chamber publication, named—fittingly enough—"Economic Policies for National Defense." Instead of writing and asking for a copy, the marvelously intricate contracting procedure of the government began to unroll yards and yards of red tape. As a result, this week the Chamber received an order for the booklet.

This order is almost unbelievably complicated. It is mimeographed in its entirety—including the name of the booklet. When queried about this, an Air Force spokesman pointed out that the mimeographing was done to save typing the multitude of copies that had to be made. He did not explain why so many copies were necessary.

The order is numbered (01-600)52-2274. It is based on requisition number LB 52-107. The 50 cents is payable from allotment number 5723400 266-1443 P443-09 SO1-605. The shipment is to be marked AF 1799 LO (01-600) 52-2274.

Included with the order for this 50 cent booklet is a four-page contract consisting of twenty clauses of fine print. It deals with non-discrimination in employment, patent infringements, the "Buy American" act, inspection and tests, destruction of samples, assignment of claims, and the eight-hour law of 1912.

There is also a four-page set of Additional General Provisions, including nine more clauses on contract termination, patent indemnity, notice to the government of labor disputes, and the loading, bracing, and blocking of freight cars. And further, there is another page of additional Additional General Provisions on renegotiation and variation in quantity.

On top of all this is a pink note labeled "Caution-Important." This note says that "Par. 4 of general provisions does not carry a 10 percent variation in quantity." At first glance, one could hardly quarrel with that, because on reading paragraph four, we find: "No variation in the quantity . . . will be accepted." However, paragraph 31 of the second set of Additional General Provisions clearly states: "A 10 percent variation in quantity will be accepted."

The Air Force need have no fear, however. It will get one booklet, neither 10 percent more nor 10 percent less. In fact, the booklet, properly loaded, blocked, and braced on a freight car, is now on its way. The Chamber is furnishing the booklet gratis—the red tape has already cost the taxpayers enough.

## *For the Bookshelf*

MINERAL COMMODITIES OF CALIFORNIA—Geologic Occurence, Economic Development, and Utilization of the State's Mineral Resources. Prepared by the Staff of the Division of Mines under the direction of Olaf P. Jenkins. Cloth; 443 pages. San Francisco: Division of Mines, Department of Natural Resources, Ferry building.

California's mineral wealth runs above a billion dollars a year. It comes from more than sixty products of commercial mineralogy. The state is almost self-sufficient in its basic mineral needs.

In this report, eighteen members of the staff of the Division of Mines, with the statistical assistance of the United States Bureau of Mines, present a handbook of useful knowledge for those who need minerals and those who like to hunt for them: Fifty pages are devoted to mineral fuels; 174 pages, to nonmetallic industrial materials; 88 pages, to metals. There is a directory of mineral producers, smelters, dealers, commercial laboratories, custom mills, commercial grinding plants—all for 1948. There are maps and pictures and twenty-one pages of index by materials and by counties.

California's interest for those who have to do in any way with minerals has grown enormously in the century since the days of the gold rush.

## *Washington Talks*

—*Continued from page 5*

health of workers, such as, for example, air pollution which may do more to tear down the health of the workers than the conditions under which they work.

### Civil Defense Spending Underway

The Federal Civil Defense Administration is starting to divide up among the states the money that congress recently made available for stockpiling drugs and medical supplies. Thus far eleven states have received allotments and others will be announced shortly.

Congress provided the agency with $20,000,000 for civil defense first aid stations and stockpiling of medical supplies and equipment—a far cry from the $150,000,000 which the agency asked for, but nevertheless a sizable amount to be spent in the drug and related industries. The federal money is being made available to the states on a dollar for dollar matching basis, so actually there might be as much as $40,000,000 spent over the next year for such supplies, if all the states join in the program.

The money is to be spent for organizational equipment for first-aid stations, and for burn pads, dressings, litters, blood plasma, blood transfusion sets, blood donor sets, blood bottles, paper blankets, antibiotics, and other medical supplies. For practically all of the items FCDA will coordinate purchases for the states in order to obtain reduced prices through consolidated bulk orders. Actual procurement will be made by the Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, New York, which is the agency that prospective suppliers should contact.

### NPA Problems

An example of some of headaches which the National Production Authority experiences in trying to deal fairly with all industries, while at the same time assuring the military that there will be no shortage of a material critical to its needs, can be gained from its experiences with the manufacturers of aluminum milk bottle closures.

The manufacturers have been complaining to NPA about M-26 because it permits the unlimited use of aluminum closures for milk bottles only by milk companies that were using or converting to use of aluminum closures before November 27, 1950. The manufacturers want to solicit business from firms that were not using aluminum closures before that date, arguing that as matters now stand they can lose customers, but have no way of getting new ones. Consequently, they say, they are losing money.

The facts are, however, says NPA, the aluminum closures manufacturers consumed more aluminum in the first half of 1951 than they did in the entire year 1950. While it is true that aluminum consumption dropped 25 percent in the second quarter under the first quarter, this certainly could not be attributed entirely to a loss of customers. Rather, it was quite probable traceable to the inventory restrictions that went into effect last April, NPA notes, which prevented a consumer of packaging closure from accepting any more deliveries if he had more than a seventy-five-day supply on hand.

NPA has promised to consider lifting the November 27, 1950, deadline, but the tone of its remarks didn't indicate that the consideration would be very favorable.

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# Heavy Chemicals

One of the producers of carbon tetrachloride has advanced prices, others have not gone along to date. Ammonium bicarbonate freights have been equalized with Philadelphia by one of the two producers. According to trade reports, carbon bisulphide may be placed under government allocation in the near future. Sulphuric acid is now under an export quota for the last quarter of 1951 and shipments out of the country will be limited by the Office of International Trade to 900,000 pounds during the period. Bolivian tin interests have called the RFC a large buying cartel and RFC has denied the accusation. The late advance in the price of lead by OPS has not been followed by corresponding action with respect to lead products and it was stated that some manufacturers are near a state of business paralysis. NPA announced that aluminum supplies will be taken from the military stockpile to meet fourth quarter CMP allotments.

Some of the producers are renewing caustic soda and soda ash contracts at former prices. There is no shortage of either chemical at present and buying interest has shown no unusual activity. Sodium sulphide has eased materially at some producing quarters on account of the prolonged letdown in demand from tanneries. Calcium chloride has remained in free supply with faint signs of inquiry developing for ice control. Producers of copper sulphate are giving March as the earliest shipment for new orders. Stocks of caustic potash and potassium carbonate are increasing under a slow consuming demand. Sodium nitrite has been made available for prompt shipment and the market is in better shape than any time this year One of the producers of chromic acid is looking for new business.

**Ammonia Liquor**—August production was placed at 4,161,912 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. July output was 4,143,297 pounds and in August last year 3,513,300 pounds were made. Total production from January through August amounted to 32,984,713 pounds, compared with 30,542,500 for the corresponding period in 1950. Sales in August were 3,097,244 pounds, against 3,503,690 in the preceding month and 3,356,400 pounds in August 1950. Stocks on August 31 amounted to 2,064,691 pounds, compared with 1,623,465 on July 31 and 1,541,900 pounds on August 31 last year.

**Ammonium Bicarbonate**—Export sales have increased of late with shipments booked for South American countries and for the Philippine Republic. Cracker bakeries are represented in the domestic buying movement and so are the sponge rubber factories. One of the producers has announced freight equalization with Philadelphia.

**Bleaching Powder**—No improvement in the civilian supply could be noted. Continued shipments for government use hold the market position definitely tight.

**Calcium Carbide**—Demand is sustained at a higher level than noted during the Summer period. First hand inventories have been drained and producers are finding it difficult to keep flush with contract schedules.

**Calcium Chloride**—Producers' inventories continued relatively large with demand showing faint signs of picking up but no substantial movement for ice control to date. The Summer season was not good, the damp weather having a restricting influence on shipments for dust control. Some of the producers do not look for any pinch in supplies over the balance of this year.

**Carbon Bisulphide**—Exceedingly tight in supply with trade talk of possible government allocation. Among the larger consumers of this material are the rayon and rubber industries and a lot is used also in the production of carbon tetrachloride. It is stated that rubber output has increased about 300 percent in the past year.

**Carbon Tetrachloride**—One of the producers has advanced the price 60c. per 100 pounds all around, the others have not gone along to date. The supply position has remained exceedingly tight and from present indications will remain so for some time ahead. Producers are allocating stocks and are still behind on shipments.

**Chlorine**—Supply conditions have not changed to any material extent so far this month. The market position is tight and it looked as though this condition will continue over the balance of the year. While pressure for shipments has eased in certain directions any slack has been rapidly picked up in others and it is apparent that the maintenance of high production has not been sufficient to restore the market to a satisfactory degree of balance.

**Copper Sulphate**—Florida fruit growers are drawing heavily against contracts placed during the Summer months and the supply position has continued definitely tight. The ndustrial demand is sustained at a high level and the export inquiry is active. It is doubtful if producers can accept orders for shipment for domestic use this side of early March.

**Potash, Caustic**—Market position has improved with production normal and demand off for chemicals and soap. Prompt shipments readily available from first hand supply sources.

**Potassium Carbonate**—Production has continued to level off consumer requirements promptly. Relaxation of demand from glass plants has been instrumental in building up first hand inventories to an appreciable extent.

**Potassium Stannate**—Firm and based on the price of tin at $1.03 per pound. Shipments are going forward under government regulation although the movement is not of a character to pinch stocks.

**Soda Ash**—Most of the producers are in a position to offer contracts at unchanged prices although so far there has been no unusual rush on the part of consumers to engage in commitments. There appears to be no important shortage at present of either light or dense ash and judging first hand reports, there is no present scarcity of spot material.

Production of soda ash and caustic soda in Japan has continued its upward trend. Demand shows no indication of lessening and imports of salt have been adequate. Output of soda ash in April 1951 was 20,568 metric tons. Production of caustic soda in that month was 27,910 tons and rose in May to 29,500 tons (estimated).

**Soda, Caustic**—Occupies a position similar to that in soda ash. Stocks are available for immediate, prompt and future delivery at former prices. Demand, while fair, is not of an urgent character and current production appears to be leveling off industrial requirements without difficulty. With increased production of chlorine slated for 1952, the supply outlook is considered favorable. It was stated that export demand is preventing stocks of the dry forms from accumulating to any large extent.

**Sodium Nitrite**—Market conditions have shown considerable improvement compared with a month or two ago. Backlogs have been leveled off and first hands have inventories. Meat packers and other consumers can now book prompt shipments at former price levels. It was stated that the market is in better shape than at any time this year.

**Sodium Sulphate**—A new drying unit at the Saskatchewan Government sodium-sulphate plant at Chaplin, Canada, was put in operation in the second quarter of 1951 and will increase daily production from 300 to about 450 tons. Although the plant had a record output in 1950, with net sales of more than $660,000, it has been behind in filling orders. The expansion program also includes construction of a new storage bin, scheduled for completion in August 1951. Increased storage capacity will enable the factory to continue operations during temporary transportation tie-ups or market slumps.

**Sodium Sulphide**—Buying conditions have eased according to some of the producers and prompt shipments of both flaked and solid have been made available. The prolonged period of relaxed demand from the tanning industry has served to improve the markets position. This chemical was definitely tight during most of the Summer months.

## Acids

**Chromic**—Readily available from some producing quarters but still short in

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100—August 1, 1914)

*General Chemicals*

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | Oct. 13, 1950 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 245.2 | 245.2 | 245.2 | 223.4 | 233.8 |

*Acids*

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | Oct. 13, 1950 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 126.1 | 126.1 | 126.1 | 121.9 | 123.7 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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others. Plating demand has lost a lot of its urgency of late and the supply situation has eased appreciably.

**Muriatic**—No shortage in this area. According to producers, available stocks are fully capable of meeting all requirements promptly at former price levels.

**Naphthinic**—Stocks short and moving under government allocation. Practically all shipments are of the 220-230 grade and are channeled to defense plants. The price is stabilized at 14c. per pound in drums, carlots and 12c. in tankers f.o.b. the works.

**Nitric**—Continued to find a steady outlet with production sustained at a level to meet requirements without difficulty. Tankcars are still scarce but there appeared to be no serious shortage of other containers.

**Oxalic**—Supply situation has gradually eased under a relaxed demand. This has allowed producers to level off backlogs and bring the market into a better state of balance. Stocks at present are not described as free but are more readily available than a month ago.

**Sulphuric**—Market conditions have not improved and give no indication of nearby easement. Demand continues ahead of supply and production is held down by the shortage of sulphur. Foreign shipments are now under an export quota for the fourth quarter of this year, and shipments out of the country will be limited by the Office of International Trade to 900,000 pounds during the period. The quota includes all grades of the acid and the reference to sulphuric acid in the positive list has also been modified to include all grades. Heretofore, the positive list covered only sulphuric grading 93.2 and higher. The 900,000-pound quota is to be figured on a 100 percent $H_2SO_4$ basis.

Canada's production of sulphuric acid (100 percent) in 1950 was 756,110 short tons, compared with 707,717 tons in 1949 and 679,448 tons in 1948. Rated yearly capacity of the Dominion's nine plants is about 775,000 tons. British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec were the largest consumers. The fertilizer industry used 488,405 tons; the heavy-chemical industry was second with 57,571 tons.

## Nonferrous Metals

**Aluminum**—The Aluminum Association states that with the defense program continuing to gain momentum, an increasing number and variety of industrial plants are adopting conservation programs as a means of stretching available supplies of strategic materials over longer production runs. Aircraft manufacturers, which are among the largest users of aluminum, have found that such programs pay handsome dividends, not only during periods of expanded activity, but also at times when production rates are lower. One large aircraft company, for example, saved more than 450,000 pounds of aluminum in a recent month. A large automotive manufacturer salvaged almost five million pounds of aluminum chips in 1950 from machining operations on pistons. All but a small percentage of this metal can be recovered and recast into more pistons. Although the operation requires part-time work by 15 men, the company says the program "yields a considerable net."

NPA has announced that aluminum supplies will be taken from the military stockpile to meet fourth quarter CMP allotments. The action has been occasioned by the loss of 3,000 tons of aluminum resulting from power shortage in the Pacific Northwest. The same plan may be pursued in the initial three months of 1952. NPA officials said the contemplated "death edict" on the use of aluminum in non-essential civilian products will not be issued at this time. But, they added, there is still a possibility that such an order will be forthcoming early next year.

**Copper**—Mine production of recoverable copper on a daily average basis fell 4 percent in August to 2,325 tons as compared with July and 12 percent below the rate for the first six months of the year, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production was curtailed in August and July by labor strikes. All the major copper-producing states were affected in the widespread labor strikes of mine, mill and smelter workers beginning late in August. Many lead and zinc mines and plants also were closed. Some of the effects of the strikes were counterbalanced insofar as August was concerned by an increased rate of production in the preceding weeks.

Declines among large copper-producing states were as follows:— New Mexico, 27 percent, Arizona 9, Montana 8, and Nevada 2. In Arizona a 2-week vacation period at one of the large mines was an important factor in the drop in production in that state. Presidential approval was granted in mid-August for the release of 25,000 tons of copper from the national stockpile. This copper was to fill the loss in supply caused by the closure of the Garfield smelter in July. The tonnage was to be replaced in the stockpile by June 30, 1952.

**Lead**—Activity slowed down appreciably last week. It was stated that with the recent advance in the price to 19c. a pound, OPS has taken no corresponding action with respect to lead products nor did the agency raise the ceilings for scrap

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material, which accounts for approximately one-third of all lead used in this country. Imports of lead meanwhile are sharply lower than a year ago because domestic prices are lower than world rates. Some firms which make goods from lead were said by trade authorities to be in a near state of business paralysis as a result of the OPS delay to advance product and scrap prices in line with the new refined lead ceilings.

**Nickel**—Consumption of nickel in July 1951 was 4 percent smaller than in June but imports were 8 percent larger, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption in the United States by 143 companies which accounted for about 93 percent of the nickel in all forms used in 1950 was 12,362,416 pounds in July 1951, which indicates that total consumption was 13,307,000 pounds, compared with 13,792,000 pounds in June.

Imports of nickel into the United States in July comprised 12,015,805 pounds of metal, 1,540,971 pounds of matte, 2,012,017 pounds of oxide and oxide sinter, and 50,100 pounds of scrap from Canada; 50,279 pounds of metal from Norway; 3,537 pounds of metal and 95,116 pounds of scrap from United Kingdom; and 22 pounds of oxide from Sweden. The nickel content of the unmanufactured nickel products imported into the United States is estimated at 14,248,000 pounds in July compared with 13,211,000 pounds in June.

**Quicksilver**—No important change in prices was revealed last week. Trading was quiet with regular customers taking on stocks for current wants. The situation looked firm but the absence of sizable sales made it difficult to determine the actual market. Sellers named $220 to $223 per flask.

**Silver**—Recent lowering of prices is said to have stimulated new buying interest and the market last week remained steady at 88c. per ounce. There appeared to be plenty of foreign stocks available.

**Tin**—Accusation by Bolivian producers that the RFC was a buying cartel was denied by the U. S. agency last week. The RFC has been conferring in Washington on a new long term price agreement for tin. The Bolivians want a price of $1.50 a pound for their tin, the chief RFC negotiator, said so far they have not made a good case for such a price. The present month-to-month short term price is $1.12 a pound.

Office of Domestic Commerce reports that the output of refined tin from concentrates by the Texas City Smelter in September amounted to 2,155 tons of 3-Star grade and 100 tons Copan.

**Zinc**—Slab zinc smelter stocks on September 1 were placed at 11,244 tons by the American Zinc Institute. Production in September amounted to 70,623 tons, domestic shipments totaled 58,074 tons, export and drawback 3,144 tons and government account 3,414 tons. Combined shipments were 64,632 tons leaving stocks on September 30 at 17,235 tons, compared with 11,244 tons on August 31. The amount of unfilled orders at the close of September totaled 66,838 tons, against 62,867 on August 31. Daily average production during September was 2,354 tons, compared with 2,397 in August and a daily average of 2,494 tons over 1950. September output of prime western was 37,296 tons and stocks at the close of the month were 10,726 tons.

## Pennsalt Organizes New Internal Audit Department

The financial division of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has organized a new internal audit department and appointed Thomas P. Cloran as manager. The new department was organized as a result of the expansion of activities in the financial division and to assist in decentralization. It will act as liaison between the financial division in the Philadelphia office and corresponding functions at other locations; will make procedural audits at these locations, and will coordinate other financial and auditing procedures throughout the company.

At the same time, it was announced that George J. Craig was appointed manager of the control accounting department. E. J. Hummel has been named manager of the forecasting and analysis department, Edward C. Sctmihtt becomes manager of the vouchers payable section, and Edward L. Langan, manager of the sales accounting section.

### Limestone Discovered in India

Rich deposits of limestone covering an area of nearly twenty-five square miles have been discovered at Chittore, India, in Rajasthan, according to the Washington embassy of India. It is estimated that the quarries will yield sufficient quantities of limestone to enable installation of a plant at the site for the production of 1,000 tons of Portland cement daily.

## Nova Scotia Soda Ash Plant Opportunity Offered

Deposits of limestone and salt in the Province of Nova Scotia, Canada, are offered for exploitation, according to a recent report from Halifax, Nova Scotia. It is stated that provincial authorities believe the deposits, which are located at Antigonish (a deep-water port), could produce 500 tons daily of soda ash, as well as unspecified quantities of chlorine and caustic soda.

This project, which envisions the establishment of a soda-ash plant in conjunction with the exploitation of the deposits, is said to be an important phase of the province's industrial development program.

Interested parties are requested to communicate with the Minister of Trade and Industry, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

### Mic-Lin Co. Formed in Philadelphia

The Mic-Lin Company has been formed with offices at the Land Title Building, Philadelphia 10, to specialize in the machining of "Teflon" to close tolerances. In addition to machining from rods and tubes, Mic-Lin will also manufacture "Teflon" gaskets, packing rings, etc., to meet special requirements.

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## Mines Bureau Publishes 1949 Minerals Yearbook

The Bureau of Mines has published the 1949 edition of the *Minerals Yearbook*. Running to 1,635 pages of test plus a twenty-six page index, the volume contains complete data for 1949, as well as comparative data for earlier years. In addition, new summary tables on domestic mineral production have been added, resulting in uniformity of national state output data. The new national totals pertain exclusively to the production from domestic mines, while in previous issues of the yearbook they included in some instances mineral products made in this country from imported raw materials.

The value of United States mine output, as now constituted, is limited to the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia. Previously Alaska and Hawaii, together with Puerto Rico and other possessions, were included. The territories and island possessions now appear in separate tables.

Bound copies of the 1949 *Minerals Yearbook* may be obtained only from the superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at $4.50 each. All of the chapters of the book have been printed as individual preprints which are also available from the superintendent of documents at from 5 cents to 30 cents each.

## Chemstrand Names Crow

Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala., has appointed James H. Crow, jr., presiding judge of the eighth judicial circuit of Alabama, administrative assistant to the president, effective today. Mr. Crow, who has already tendered his resignation as judge, in his new post will handle legal matters for Chemstrand as well as relations of the company within the community and with its employees.

## Davison Vote Planned

Stockholders of Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., will vote at the company's annual meeting October 30 on a proposed amendment to the by-laws which would permit an increase in the number of directors to fifteen from eleven, it was disclosed last week. J. Peter Grace, jr., president of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, has been nominated for election as a Davison director if the increase in the board is approved. Last May, B. H. Oehlert, jr., Grace vice-president, was elected to the Davison board and he is up for reelection at the October 30 meeting.

## NLA Reports on '50 Agricultural Consumption of Liming Materials

The National Lime Association, in conjunction with the Agricultural Limestone Institute, has issued a survey on the "Approximate Consumption of Liming Materials on United States Farms during 1950." Though the sixth such annual joint report, NLA has been making its surveys once a year since 1929.

According to the survey, the overall 1950 figures reflect a slight increase in consumption of about .9 percent over 1949 in both total tonnage of liming materials and calcium oxide equivalent. The largest tonnage increase occurred in the east-central section, although both the northeast and southern section were up sharply. These gains were largely offset by decreases in the north-central and western sections.

## *Trade Briefs*

**George N. Brunt** has joined Southern Latex Corporation, Austell, Ga., as general manager.

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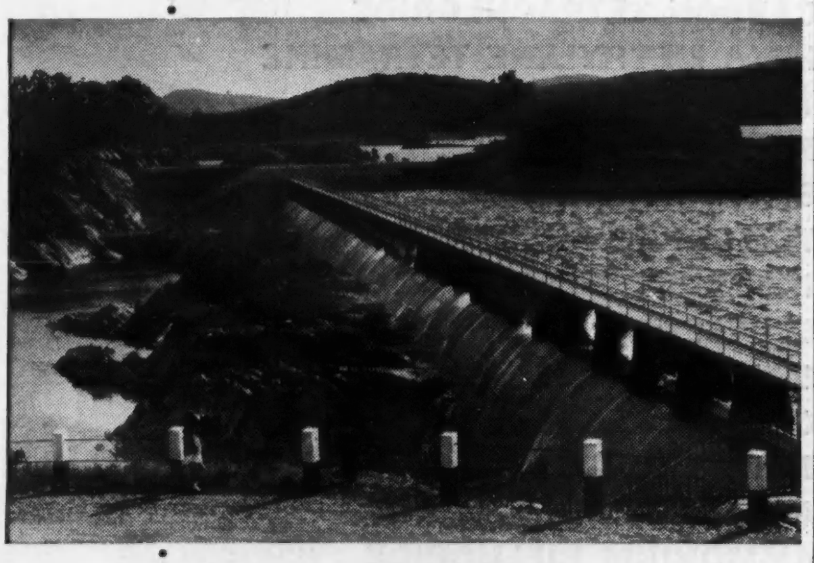
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## Nat'l Research to Construct New Plant at Newton, Mass.

National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., has announced plans to build additional plant facilities in Newton, Mass. The new unit will be occupied by the company's equipment division, which is under the management of H. C. Weingartner, vice-president. Complete machine shop, welding shop and electronic assembly facilities are planned as well as accommodations for the engineering and drafting departments. It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy in February.

The company's general administrative and sales offices will remain at the main office and laboratory at 70 Memorial drive in Cambridge. Space made available in Cambridge will be used for additional laboratory and research work.

## *Current Prices*

—Continued from page 35

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - —

Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigments, bbls lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb 0141- .0250
c.l. works lb 0166- 0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l lb 04¾ —
Peruvian type bgs., c.l. lb 0185- .0210
synth. bgs. c.l. works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works lb 09¾ —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works lb 01¼ .02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd lb. .27 - —
basic, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .19 - .20
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb 20 .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vss oz. 4.75 - 5.25

### Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - —
Zinc acetate tech. bbls. dms, works. lb. .28 - .30
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Carbonate purified, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
tech., rubbermakers' bgs., works. lb. .10¾- .11¼
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.85 - —
solution 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.10 - —
NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, bgs., works lb. .457 - .477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .22 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .21¼- —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .19½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
10% Zn, dms, frt. alld lb. .29¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigments, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
leaded, 5% bgs. c.l. dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17⅝- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17⅞- —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. lb. .42 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - —
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
ton lots lb. .42 - —
less ton lots lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 6.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 9.75
flake, 35½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.45 - 6.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.00 - 10.50
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher
USP, gran., dms lb. .26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Thionosulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .32 - .34
powd., bbls lb. .36 - .37
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.25 - —
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - 11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol $ZrO_2$, bbls., works lb. .36½- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb. .30½- —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, dms., works lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .45 - .48
98½-99% white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .60 - .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb. .35½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .03⅛- .03¼
10 tons, works lb. .03½- .04
5 tons, works lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .04¼- .04¾
milled bgs., c.l., works lb. .04⅛- —
5 tons, works lb. .05¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .05¾- .06¼
refined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .13 - .17


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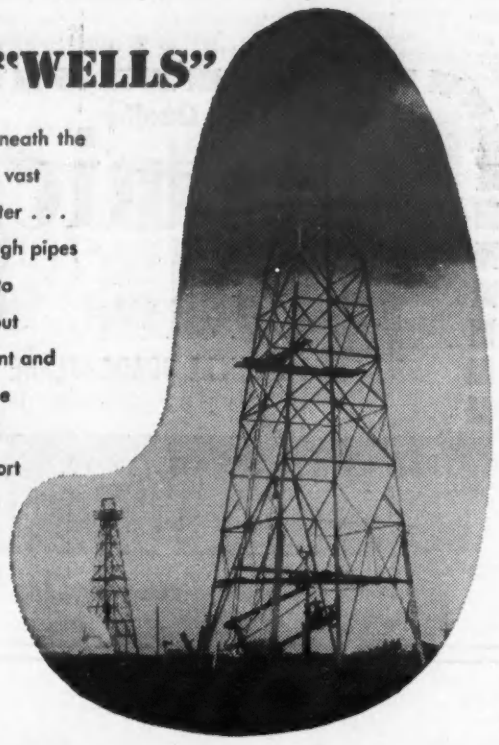

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**Cellulose Products**—Plasticizer compatible with ethylcellulose, nitrocellulose.

**Electrical**—Plasticizer ir insulating compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

**Glass**—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

**Leather**—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

**Metal-Finishing**—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used for protecting and decorating various kinds of articles.

**Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer**—Plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing polyvinyl resins.

**Paper**—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

**Plastics**—Plasticizer in making laminated and molded articles and plastic compositions from polyvinyl resins and other materials.

**Resin**—Plasticizer for polyvinyl resins (claimed to have the following characteristics:—Can be used to improve low-temperature properties of plasticizer blends; compatible with ethylcellulose and nitrocellulose; good color; good low-temperature properties; high efficiency; high purity; low odor; well suited for plastisols and organosols).

**Rubber**—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

**Stone**—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile**—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Wood**—Plasticizer in liquid compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork and in plastic compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

### Fluorochlorocyclopentenes

**Ceramic**—Solvent-plasticizers (US 2449-233) in compositions used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

**Electrical** — Solvent-plasticizers (US 2449233) in insulating compositions used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

**Glass**—Solvent-plasticizers (US 2449233) in compositions used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

**Leather**—Solvent-plasticizers (US 2449-233) in compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

**Metal-Finishing** — Solvent-plasticizers (US 2449233) in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**—Solvent-plasticizers (US 2449233) in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating various kinds of articles.

**Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer**—Solvent-plasticizers (US 2449233) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes.

**Paper**—Solvent-plasticizers (US 2449-233) in compositions used in the manufacture of coated papers and as protective and decorative coatings for articles made of paper and pulp.

**Plastics**—Solvent-plasticizers (US 2449-233) in making laminated and molded articles and plastic compositions.

**Rubber**—Solvent-plasticizers (US 2449-233) in compositions used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

**Stone**—Solvent-plasticizers (US 2449233) in compositions used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile**—Solvent-plasticizers (US 2449-233) in compositions used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Wood**—Solvent-plasticizers (US 2449233) in liquid compositions used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork and in plastic compositions used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.


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**Ceramic**—Plasticizers (US 2374327) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

**Chemical**—Plasticizers (US 2374327) for cellulose derivatives.

**Cosmetic**—Plasticizers (US 2374327) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose derivatives as base material.

**Electrical**—Plasticizers (US 2374327) in insulating compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

**Leather** — Plasticizers (US 2374327) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for protecting and decorating leather and leather goods.

**Metal-Finishing**—Plasticizers (US 2374-327) in coating compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**—Plasticizers (US 2374-327) in coating compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

**Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer**—Plasticizers (US 2374327) in paints, varnishes. lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives.

**Paper**—Plasticizers (US 2374327) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

**Photographic**—Plasticizers (US 2374327) in making films from cellulose derivatives.

**Plastics** — Plasticizers (US 2374327) in making laminated and molded articles and plastic materials from or containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives.

**Resins** — Plasticizers (US 2374327) for synthetic resins.

**Rubber** — Plasticizers (US 2374327) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

**Stone**—Plasticizers (US 2374327) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile** — Plasticizers (US 2374327) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Wood**—Plasticizers (US 2374327) in compositions, containing synthetic resins or cellulose derivatives, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

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**Adhesives**—Plasticizers (US 2406504) in adhesive compositions containing vinyl chloride resins.

**Ceramic**—Plasticizers (US 2406504) in compositions, containing vinyl chloride resins, used as coatings for decorating or decorating ceramic articles.

**Cosmetic**—Plasticizers (US 2406504) in nail enamels and lacquers containing vinyl chloride resins.

**Electrical**—Plasticizers (US 2406504) in insulating compositions, containing vinyl chloride resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

**Glass** — Plasticizers (US 2406504) in compositions, containing vinyl chloride resins, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

**Leather** — Plasticizers (US 2406504) in compositions, containing vinyl chloride resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

**Metal-Finishing**—Plasticizers (US 2406-504) in compositions, containing vinyl chloride resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous** — Plasticizers (US 2406-504) in coating compositions, containing vinyl chloride resins, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

**Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer**—Plasticizers (US 2406504) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing vinyl chloride resins.

**Paper** — Plasticizers (US 2406504) in compositions, containing vinyl chloride resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

**Plastics** — Plasticizers (US 2406504) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles and plastic materials from or containing vinyl chloride resins.

**Resin** — Plasticizers (US 2406504) for vinyl chloride resins.

**Rubber** — Plasticizers (US 2406504) in compositions, containing vinyl chloride resins, used as coatings for protecting and protecting rubber goods.

**Stone** — Plasticizers (US 2406504) in compositions, containing vinyl chloride resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile** — Plasticizers (US 2406504) in compositions, containing vinyl chloride resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Wood** — Plasticizers (US 2406504) in compositions, containing vinyl and chloride resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

### Sodium Metasulphocetylbenzoate

**Miscellaneous**—Suggested as detergent for neutral or moderately acid solutions.

**Soap**—Suggested as detergent for neutral or moderately acid solutions.

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## European Sulphur Progress Outlined to Philadelphia AIC

The United States has much to learn from Europe in the development of substitutes for elemental sulphur and in making available sulphur supplies stretch as far as possible, Dr. C. E. Waring, vice-president for research of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., told members of the Pennsylvania chapter of the American Institute of Chemists at a dinner October 4 in the Engineers' Club, Philadelphia. He was reporting his observations on a recent trip to European chemical manufacturing centers.

The sulphur shortage is of comparatively recent origin here, Dr. Waring pointed out, but has existed for many years overseas. This has led to the greater development, by the countries of Europe, of methods of dealing with the shortage. He cited France particularly as having shown ingenuity in this direction, stimulated by the blockade during the last war when pyrites, a source of sulphur, could not be imported.

Processes which have contributed the most either to the output of sulphuric acid or the saving of the acid, Dr. Waring said, were the production of the acid using gypsum as a raw material and producing cement clinker as a co-product; use of a mixture of approximately 50 percent sulphuric acid and 50 percent nitric acid for acidulation of phosphate rock to produce nitra-phosphates; use of gypsum with ammonia and carbon dioxide to produce ammonium sulphate without the use of sulphuric acid.

## Baird Co. Moves Today

The J. M. Baird Company moves today from 147 Nassau street to 254 West 31st street, New York. Baird's export and import departments will be combined in the new and larger offices.

### Packaging Machinery Data Issued

The Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute announces the publication of a new directory covering makers of all types of packaging machinery. Leather covered and in loose-leaf form, the directory is divided into two sections. One section lists the kind of equipment desired and the names of manufacturers making it. The other section, alphabetically arranged, gives names and addresses of the machinery makers and complete information on the machines each one makes.

The directory sells for $10 and may be obtained by writing the Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, 342 Madison avenue, New York 17.

## Hercules Promotes Maddock

Charles S. Maddock, formerly an assistant general counsel of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has been named assistant director of the legal department. Mr. Maddock has been associated with Hercules as an assistant general counsel since 1943. Prior to that, he was with the law firm of Gaston, Snow, Rice & Boyd in Boston.

## Wyandotte Assigns Polacek

Robert J. Polacek has joined the research and development division of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., as a field service representative in the market development department. He will be concerned with the introduction and servicing of new products resulting from Wyandotte's expanding organic chemicals program.

### Chemstrand Names Bixby

Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala., has appointed James L. Bixby director of public relations. Mr. Bixby has been assistant to the director of public relations of St. Regis Paper Company, New York, since 1949.

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# Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals continued confined to actual requirements last week. While business was light, market remained on a steady basis. The only change occurred in egg yolk, which was lifted 1 cent per pound, due to decreased stocks and stronger egg market.

Consumers of sizing materials increased inquiry for potato starch due to scarcity of supplies for prompt delivery. Mills in Maine have not resumed production and Idaho mills were reported operating well below capacity. Tapioca flour was quotably unchanged, but the tone of the market was steadier, reflecting the firmness of shipments from Brazil and Java. Corn starch and dextrin were in steady request for prompt requirements.

Tanners continued to show little interest in tanning material replacements and were said to have good-sized inventories, in some instances for six months' needs.

Commercial wool stocks increased twenty-four percent between April 1 and July 1, according to the Census Bureau. Total stocks on July 1 amounted to 216,762,000 pounds, compared with 175,188,000 pounds on April 1, of which 70,058,000 pounds were domestic and 146,704,000 foreign. Greasy shorn wool stocks totaled 283,120,000 pounds; greasy pulled 14,768,000 pounds; scoured shorn, 43,352,000, and scoured pulled, 11,819,000. Manufacturers and topmakers held 158,865,000 pounds, while dealers had 57,897,000 pounds. Raw wool consumed in July on the woolen and worsted systems averaged 6,600,000 pounds per week, the lowest figure in 11 years. Consumption of carpet wool dropped to 500,000 pounds per week, equaling the wartime low of September, 1943, and apparel wool was used at 6,100,000 pounds per week. Average weekly consumption in July was 34 percent below June and 32 percent below July, last year.

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

Egg yolk, 1c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | Oct. 13, 1950 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 320.5 | 320.5 | 319.6 | 225.1 | 247.7 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

## Chemicals

**Acetic Anhydride**—Recently advanced prices were withdrawn in one quarter until further notice while another producer announced an advance of 1c. per pound, effective November 1. Tankcars ranged from 13c. to 13½c. per pound and drum carlots, 15c. to 16c. per pound, freight allowed depending upon seller. Less carlots were held at 16c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, same basis.

**Bichromates**—Consuming demand continued active against current contracts, which kept producers inventories low. Market remained strong at prevailing quotations. Export business was restricted by the scarcity of supplies.

**Sodium Acetate**—Recent advance of ½c. for acetate and diacetate has been withdrawn until further notice. Anhydrous was quoted at 11½c. per pound, drums, works, carlots and up to 16c. for smaller quantities. Diacetate, technical was held at 13½c. to 15c. per pound, drums, as to quantity and anhydrous, 16c. to 17½c. according to quantity.

**Sodium Hydrosulphite**—Buying interest continued fairly active to prompt delivery. Stocks were in limited supply and still tight. Export demand was keen but scarcity of offerings restricted business. Prices were unchanged and firm. Carlots were maintained at 24½c. per pound, drums, freight allowed and 25c. for smaller quantities.

## Sizing Materials

**Blood Albumin**—Market continued firm. Supplies were light due to reduced cattle slaughtering. Active demand kept supplies held by producers low. Prices were unchanged and firm for albumin and dried soluble blood.

**Corn Dextrin**—Buying interest was fairly active, but was restricted to actual requirements. Prices for all grades were unchanged and steady.

**Corn Starch**—Consumers continued to limited trading to immediate needs. Prices were maintained at current levels. Visible corn supply increased 340,000 bushels to 29,667,000 bushels for the week ended October 5, against 37,370,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

**Egg Albumen**—Conditions in this market remained steady. Trading was fairly active for actual requirements. Prices were well held for all grades. Flake was quoted at $2.02 to $2.04 per pound and powder, $2.06 to $2.08 per pound, according to quantity. Technical was maintained at $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, as to quantity.

CCC offered during October 1,000,000 pounds of dried whole eggs 1950 pack at $1.03 per pound, barrels or drums, carlots, in store in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin and New York and Delaware and 10,000,000 pounds for export at 40c. per pound, f.a.s. vessel, any U. S. gulf or east coast port or in store at the location of stock less freight based on the average gross shipping weight calculated at the lowest export freight rate. "In store" means in storage at warehouse, but with any prepaid storage and outhandling charges for the benefit of the buyer.

**Egg Yolk**—Consuming inquiry was active for prompt delivery. Market was firmer. Stocks on spot were raised to $1.33 to $1.35 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

**Potato Starch**—Production in Maine was at a standstill and grinders maintained 6¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, due to scarcity of potatoes for grinding purposes. Offerings also were scarce from Idaho. Prices of Idaho starch was unchanged at 5¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills. Consuming demand was restricted to spot delivery. Supplies on the spot were well held at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, according to quantity.

**Tapioca Flour**—Buying interest was moderate, chiefly for immediate needs. Market remained steady at prevailing quotations. Inquiry was quiet for shipment from primary centers. High grade Brazilian was quoted at 7½c. per pound, carlots exwarehouse and 7¾c. to 8c. for lesser quantities. Mediums ranged from 7c. to 7½c. as to quantity. Java medium ranged from 6½c. to 7c. per pound, according to quantity, and low grade 5½c. to 6c. per pound, exwarehouse.

## Tanning Materials

Buying interest for leather was light and spotty. While volume of business was slow prices were steady and unchanged. Sole leather was well held at the recent price advance, reflecting the improved state of the hide market. Interest in side leather slackened but quotations were maintained for all grades. Calfskins were inactive and well held at recent uplift of prices. Hide market was quiet, but steady, reflecting subnormal slaughtering of cattle.

**Chestnut Extract**—Demand was reported slow. Market was firm, owing to scarcity of supplies. Prices were strong. One producer raised quotations ¼c. per pound, while other makers have not as yet followed suit. Liquid, 25 percent tannin quoted at 4½c. to 4.40c. per pound, tankcars, works, according to seller.

**Cutch**—Offers for shipment were well held at 8c. per pound, exdock, duty extra. Consuming inquiry was active, with offerings spasmodic.

**Mangrove Bark**—Quietness prevailed in this market. Offers for shipment were quite liberal, with tanners showing little interest in replacements. South American bark was offered at $57 per ton, exdock. African was quoted nominally at $82 per ton, exdock.

**Myrobalans**—Consuming inquiry continued inactive. Offers for shipment were liberal. J 1's were quoted at $58 per ton, exdock and crushed, $77 per ton, same basis.

**Quebracho Extract**—Tanners continued to confine interest to moderate quantities for prompt shipment. Volume of business since the recent advance was reported slight. Solid ordinary was held at 11 31/65c. per pound, exdock, and clarified at 12 3/16c., same basis.

**Valonia**—This market was firmer and offers for shipment were maintained at the recent advance. Cups were held at $65 per ton, exdock and beards at $86 to $87 per ton, same basis.

**Wattle**—Although tanners showed little interest in replacements, the primary market was unchanged and strong. Offers for shipments were still light. Fair average bark was maintained at $106.50 per ton and merchantable at $103.50 per ton, exdock. Extract was quoted at 11½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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# Agricultural Chemicals

Most of the basic fertilizer chemicals remained tight and firm last week. In some instances demand for shipments lagged a bit and the move has not gained the momentum recorded a year ago at this time. Planters and growers do not appear eager to store fertilizer for next season and this has occasioned a slight letdown in the call from mixers. The relaxation is expected to be temporary as the smaller mixers have harvested their crops and should start their plants operating shortly.

Demand for potash shipments is not averaging up to seasonal normal, according to some of the producers. It was stated that the current shortage of superphosphate may explain the letdown as mixers are not sure of how much super is going to be delivered. Stocks are short or the government would not be purchasing superphosphate abroad to send to Formosa. Shipments of coke-oven ammonium sulphate have shown irregularity and some of the steel mills have not been able to move material as rapidly as expected.

Bone meal continued in good demand for stockfeed use. Nitrogenous process tankage was definitely short and so was castor pomace and fish meal. The buying movement in dried blood and tankage appeared to have spent its force, although both markets were not under selling pressure and prices were unchanged.

## Nitrogenates

**Ammonium Nitrate**—Los Angeles price has been advanced to $81.02 per ton carlots for Canadian material, an increase of $3.45 per ton.

**Ammonium Sulphate**—Supply of coke-oven sulphate generally described as tight although it is admitted that stocks are not moving too freely from some producing points. There is said to be no additional first hand offerings of synthetic for export.

Production of ammonium sulfate in Japan increased to 148,000 metric tons in July 1951, compared with 140,000 tons in July 1950 and 98,000 tons in July 1949. Output of urea totaled 2,378 tons in July 1951 (1,034 in July 1950 and 398 in July 1949).

**Bone Meal**—Sales reported of raw at $70 and steamed at $72.50 per ton in bags, carlots, works. Both feed and fertilizer interests have been represented in the current buying movement.

**Castor Pomace**—Fertilizer inquiry remained active for this material with sales prevented by the absence of additional stocks.

**Dried Blood**—Occasional sales were noted and in some trade quarters it was stated that the market appeared to have reached its peak for the time being. New York and Chicago were on a parity at $8.50 per unit of ammonia.

**Fish Meal**—Menhaden firm at $135 per ton, Baltimore area, and offerings scarce with the production season about over. It was stated that first hand inventories are exceedingly low with practically no carryover in sight.

**Hoof Meal**—Quiet and steady with occasional sales at $7.25 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

**Sodium Nitrate**—Finding a seasonal outlet with stocks sustained at a level to meet agricultural requirements readily.

Nitrate production in Chile was interrupted in the second quarter of 1951 only in June, when labor difficulties closed two groups of plants. The new solar-evaporation ponds of the Maria Elena plant were worked steadily and two small independent plants are said to be reopening. At the close of the quarter, the Corporacion de Ventas de Salitre y Yodo continued to express concern over the considerable increase in ocean freight rates and the shortage of shipping facilities for transporting nitrate.

**Tankage**—Feed demand not as active as formerly noted. There was no particular desire to force sales and the market remained unchanged at $8.50 per unit of ammonia, New York and at $8.75 Chicago.

## Phosphates

**Phosphate Rock**—Absence of important new sales left the export market quiet with shipments confined to former purchases. The domestic demand continued steady with contract withdrawals normal and stocks relatively tight, particularly high grade Florida rock.

Production of phosphate rock in Tunisia in the second quarter of 1951 was 385,232 metric tons. Output of hyperphosphate (finely-ground phosphate rock) was 44,066 tons and was produced entirely from material from the Sfax-Gafsa mines. Exports of phosphate rock reached a record figure of 593,784 tons in the second quarter of 1951, making a total of 1,016,916 tons in the first 6 months of 1951, compared with 692,349 tons in the corresponding period of 1950. Exports of 218,049 tons in April 1951 were the highest in any month since the war. Second-quarter exports of hyperphosphate totaled 26,750 tons. France regained first place among purchasers of Tunisian phosphate rock in the second quarter of 1951 with the easing of relations between French purchasers and Tunisian producers. Italy was second and the United Kingdom third.

**Superphosphate**—No easement in the overall supply position although the market has remained quiet and tight. It was stated that the government has purchased 20,000 tons from North Africa and 20,000 tons from western Europe for shipment to Formosa during November-December.

## Potashes

Pressure for shipments has relaxed slightly according to some of the producers and the current movement is on schedule. It was stated that possibly the uncertainty surrounding the supply of superphosphate may be responsible for a slower call for contract shipments from mixers. Production in certain instances is not as high as had been expected. The boxcar shortage has showed signs of becoming more of a disturbing factor although it has not developed into a serious state to date.

### Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

*Los Angeles.*—Market conditions appeared unchanged the past week with demand continuing to lag somewhat behind that for the same season last year. Phosphate materials are continuing to meet present requirements from the Imperial Valley regions although this supply position is not expected to hold through the end of the year. Fish meals remain at full ceiling quotations with buying interest at that level for early sardine meal in the Southern California area.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$73.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $81.02 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$71.36 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $93.86 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$51 per ton bagged, f.o.b. Los Angeles $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6.75-$7 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$68-$78 per ton, domestic, steamed, 1/30 meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $77-$78 per ton for foreign, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Calcium nitrate—$49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meal—$146.90 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles, or Monterey. $135.60 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $158.20 per ton for 70 percent Alaskan herring, f.o.b. Seattle. All prices quoted for bulk meal.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent $K_2SO_4$, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Tona.

Sodium nitrate—$55 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Ammoniated—$29.50 per ton in bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional for bags. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent, a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

## Pesticides

Judging from opinions expressed by NPA and the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, the supply outlook is considered favorable for 1952 with the exception of lead arseniate. NPA estimates the coming season's requirements for chlorinated insecticides for 1951-52 at 345,000,000 pounds, including 80,000,000 pounds for export. The total includes 105,000,000 pounds of DDT, 125,000,000 pounds of benzene hexachloride (12.5 percent) and 115,000,000 pounds of chlorinated insecticides. The total is an increase of 25 percent over last year.

**Calcium Arsenate**—Production of commercial showed a substantial drop in July.

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**
None
**Prices Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100—August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | Oct. 13, 1950 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 82.2 | 82.2 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

The total was 2,046 tons, compared with 3,396 in June and 5,137 tons in July 1950, according to the Bureau of Census.

**Lead Arsenate**—Most of the producers have withdrawn prices until further notice. The season is practically closed for this material until early next year but firm offers will be booked at prices time of delivery. In one producing quarter it was stated that production plans have been thrown for a "hayride" by the recent advance in lead prices. It was stated that requirements for 1951-1952 are approximately 40,000,000 pounds with an inventory carryover of about 5,000,000 pounds.

## Sulphur

Production of domestic sulphur in August amounted to 448,842 long tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. July output was 458,025 and in August last year 436,612 long tons were produced. Total production from January through August was 3,501,260 long tons, compared with 3,446,118 for the corresponding period in 1950. Producers' stocks on August 31 were 2,665,801 long tons, against 2,669,635 on July 31 and 2,935,503 long tons on August 31, 1950.


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## India's New Fertilizer Unit Reported Nearing Completion

Construction of the Sindri fertilizer plant, reputedly the largest in Asia, is reported to be nearing completion in India by that government's Washington embassy. Three of the four main sections—power, gas and ammonium synthesis—are completed, and the fourth, the sulphate section, is almost ready. An annual production target of 350,000 tons of ammonium sulphate is expected to be reached by 1953.

Present demand for artificial fertilizers in India is said to be in the neighborhood of 400,000 tons annually, but it is expected to multiply fast in the next few years. It is estimated that Sindri's maximum capacity will meet only one-seventh of the ultimate demand—between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons annually. At present, there are six small plants in the country manufacturing ammonium sulphate.

Design and construction work of the Sindri plant is being handled by Chemical Construction Corporation, New York. The Power Gas Corporation, a British concern, is acting as procurement and supply agents to the government of India. Engineers responsible for the running of the plant will include one each from the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan.

## Davison Has New Silica Gel Packaging Desiccant

An improved silica gel packaging desiccant, which under certain conditions is claimed to take up as much as 20 percent more moisture from the atmosphere than the older form, has been announced by the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

The new product bears the name "Protek-Sorb 121." It will be used under the new military packaging desiccant specification, MIL-D-3464, which rates desiccants according to their moisture vapor pick-up. It is designed to be used by the packaging sections of various industries to prevent mold, mildew and rust normally experienced in humid conditions.

### Pyrite Deposits Found in India

Pyrite deposits have been discovered in the southern hills of Bombay state, India, extending over twelve miles in Kalga village in the coastal district of Karwar, according to the embassy of India in Washington. The material is said to contain as much as 51 percent sulphur, 5 percent nickel and about 1 percent copper.

### Fertilizer Unit Planned in B. C.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., has awarded to Stone & Webster Canada, Ltd., a contract for construction of its projected $9,000,000 fertilizer plant in Kimberley, British Columbia.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Dr. Henry T. Heald**, president of Illinois Institute of Technology, has been selected as chancellor of New York University.

**Bruce Dickerson,** of the engineering department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has been awarded the 1951 Industrial Wastes Medal sponsored by the Federation of Sewage and Industrial Wastes Association.


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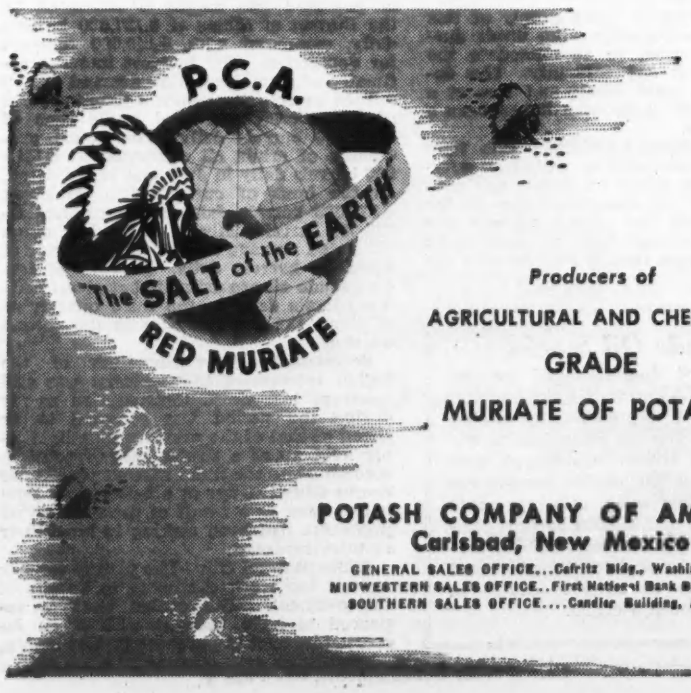


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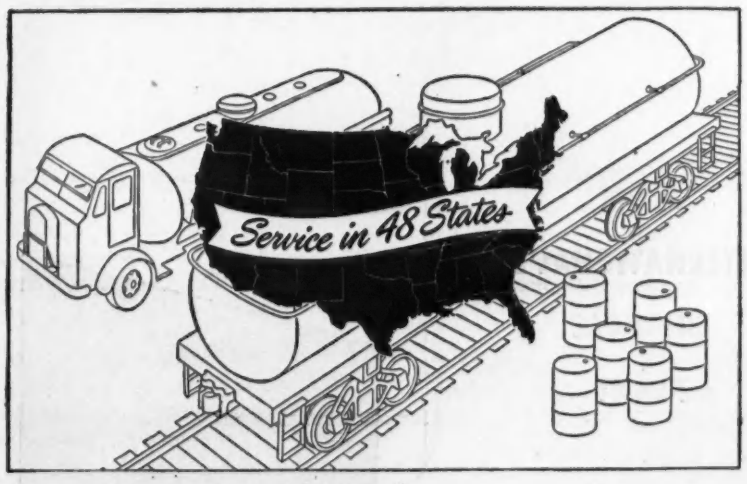


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# Petroleum Derivatives

Petroleum toluol and xylol held pretty much to their levels of the previous week as far as supply and demand were concerned. The government utilization of coaltar toluol was said to have resulted in inquiries for the petroleum product. Xylol, which had been in a somewhat easier position a short time back, was reported to be in a more active demand. The good market continued for the higher boilers and the supply still held to a tight position. Government purchases were reported to be tightening the available supplies of intermediate aromatic solvents.

Aliphatics showed no particular change last week. The supply could not be called abundant but there was enough of it to accommodate the requirements of the purchasers. The demand held at a better level than it had during the summer months. LPG's were expected to move in a greater volume shortly, and some quarters reported that there was some evidence of this trend already. Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes were a little stronger on demand and supply was available in sufficient amounts to accommodate the ordinary wants of consumers. The higher interest in petrolatum that had been observed previously was still apparent during the period under review. So far this month, the consumption of the material was reported to be ahead of the consumption for the comparable period last month. The supply continued to hold at levels that were high enough to accommodate the wants of the customers without any pinch. White mineral oils showed improvement on the demand this month as compared to the previous period. An increased interest in purchasing was thought to be at least partly a result of the ending of the summer vacation period of plant shutdowns in the consuming industries. Supply was at a high enough point to handle the requirements of purchasers comfortably. The drums situation for petrolatum and white mineral oils was better as a result of the efforts that producers had made to have their empty drums returned.

## Solvents and Diluents

The market continued pretty much unchanged for petroleum toluol and xylol last week. The government has been utilizing coaltar toluol in considerable amounts and this was, of course, having its effect in tightening up the supply of that material. Consumers have been reported making inquiry for petroleum material because of the tightening in the coaltar product. Although there had been some easings a short time back, it was reported that the demand for petroleum xylol was at a better point than it had been. Supply was high enough to accommodate the ordinary requirements of the market. Higher boilers held to their previously established position of a strong demand and tight supply. Intermediate aromatic solvents were reported to be tightening as a result of the government purchases. This left the demand at high levels and the supply tight all around.

**Cleaners' Naphtha**—The supply of this item held at sufficiently high levels during the past week to accommodate the market without any difficulty. The demand was at good levels and was at a somewhat better point than it had been a short time ago.

**Lacquer Diluent**—Although this item was not in what could be called an overstrong position as far as supply was concerned, there was enough of it available to accommodate the market without any pinch. The demand held at good levels and was stronger than it had been in the summer.

### *Crude Oil Stocks*

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended September 29 totaled 255,519,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 252,569,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,950,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 2,846,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 104,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**
None

**Prices Reduced**
None

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

**Mineral Spirits**—The demand continued at the improved levels that had been observed since the ending of the summer and although this had put an added load on the supply, there was still enough of the material available to accommodate the market without pinch.

**Rubber Solvent**—The supply picture caused no concern last week as enough of the material continued available to accommodate the market comfortably. The demand continued to hold to the higher levels that had been observed since the ending of the summer vacation period and the coming of the cool weather.

**Stoddard Solvent**—The picture of supply and demand for this item last week was without any considerable change from the previous week. The better tone to the demand that had been apparent for some time continued to be observed and the supply, although not at what could be called abundant levels, was strong enough to accommodate the market without strain.

**V. M. & P. Naphtha**—The condition of good demand continued last week. The supply was not strong enough to be called abundant, although there was enough of it available to accommodate the market at the present levels.

## Lighter Fractions

**LPG's**—No considerable change was apparent in the market last week. It had been reported that a seasonal increase in sales had been observed, although in another quarter it had been stated that such a pickup was not apparent as yet. The season of increased consumer requirements was just about here, however, and the overall expectation was that the levels of consumption would be higher.

## Waxes

**Microcrystalline**—The market continued at about the same levels of supply and demand that had been apparent during the previous week. Seasonal influences were at least partly responsible for a higher trend in purchasing. Enough of the material was available to accommodate the wants of consumers without causing any pinch on the supply.

**Paraffin**—The demand, as had been observed recently, was at a somewhat better level last week, and the end of the summer vacation shutdowns and the approach of the cooler weather were at least partly responsible for this healthier trend. Although the consumer inquiry had increased, there was sufficient of the material available to accommodate the ordinary requirements of the consumers, it was stated.

## Miscellaneous

**Crude Oil**—The amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported this month is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,197,000 barrels daily, compared with 6,140,000 forecast for September. The forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 100 million barrels this month, a gasoline yield of 43 percent, and total crude runs of 6,580,000 barrels daily. The actual production of crude oil amounted to 6,141,000 barrels daily in July and is estimated, on the basis of current data, at about 6,220,000 barrels daily in August and 6,270,000 barrels daily in September, or an estimated average for the third quarter of 6,209,000 barrels daily. Imports of foreign crude oil are estimated at about 530,000 barrels daily in the third quarter or at about the same rate as in the second quarter.

**Petrolatum**—A continuation of the higher interest in this material was still apparent last week. Consumption so far during the period was reported to be ahead of that of the previous month. Supply held up at a strong enough point to accommodate the trade without pinch. The drums situation was at a better level than it had been as a result of the efforts that producers had been making to have their empties returned.

**White Mineral Oils**—The picture for this market last week continued to be one of improvement. The cooler weather appeared to have brought with it an increased interest in purchasing. The month,

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

so far, it was said, was better than the previous month. Supply was available in sufficient amount to accommodate the requirements of purchasers without pinch. An improvement in the drums picture had come about through the producers' efforts to have their empties returned .

## Wyoming Oil Lands Offered for Lease

Wyoming oil lands, totalling 280 acres will be offered for oil and gas leasing by the Bureau of Land Management, October 31, at 1 p.m., EST, Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman has announced.

Offered in one parcel is forty acres of land located approximately twenty-seven miles north of Cody, Wy., in the Badger Basin field; offered in two parcels is 240 acres of land located about twenty-five miles south and west of Casper, Wyoming, in the Bolton Creek field. Bids for the latter sale must be submitted on each parcel separately but no objection will be made to the award of both parcels to the same successful bidder. Sealed bids on the lands must be submitted to the director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., on or before 1 p.m., EST, October 31.

### Texas Standard Lets Contract

Standard Oil Company of Texas, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of California, has awarded M. W. Kellogg Company a contract for enlarging its El Paso, Tex., refinery. Plans call for installing a reduced crude vacuum unit, a Houdriflow catalytic cracking unit, synthetic distillation, gas plant and treating units as well as an alkylation unit and additional storage tanks. The expanded facilities will go into operation next June and will enable the refinery to produce 1,400 barrels of high octane gasoline daily.

### Magnolia Develops Clay Cement

A new clay cement which is claimed to partially offset losses of drilling muds which sometimes occur when oil wells are drilled through porous underground formations has been developed by the field research laboratories of Magnolia Petroleum Company, an affiliate of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Dallas, Tex. The cement is designed to close off the permeable zones in which losses occur after they are encountered by the drilling bit.

## Indiana Standard Elects Benton Sales Vice-Pres.

Dwight F. Benton has been elected vice-president in charge of sales of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago. Formerly general manager of sales, he succeeds R. F. Baity, who died September 30.

Mr. Benton joined Standard in 1923 as a member of the first sales engineering school at its Whiting, Ind., refinery. He became a salesman at Duluth, Minn., in 1924; transferred to the Midwest Refining Company, a former Standard subsidiary, in 1929, where he served as a sales promoter at Denver, Col.; and then as sales promoter in the Chicago general office for Standard in 1930.

In 1931 he was advanced to assistant manager for Standard at Denver, where he became manager in 1934. In 1939 he became manager of the Rocky Mountain sales division, and in 1946 was promoted to assistant general manager of sales for the Rocky Mountain division, with headquarters at Denver.

Later in 1946 Mr. Benton became assistant general manager of the lubricating and sales technical service departments in Standard's general office at Chicago and in 1947 was advanced to general manager of those departments.

Mr. Benton took over the duties of president of Root Petroleum Company of Shreveport, La., in 1948. In 1949, when Pan-American Petroleum Corporation of New Orleans, La., a Standard subsidiary, and Root, a Pan-American subsidiary, merged to form Pan-Am Southern corporation, Mr. Benton was advanced to general manager of sales of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) and also became a director of Standard.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Standard Oil of California** has named C. A. Pollard general manager of its El Segundo, Calif., refinery.

**Brookline Oil** Company has elected Tad Travers and William M. Malouf to its board of directors.

**James E. Boudreau** has been appointed director of public relations of Ethyl Corporation, New York.

**Dr. Guillermo Zuloaga** has been elected a member of the board of Creole Petroleum Corporation, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).


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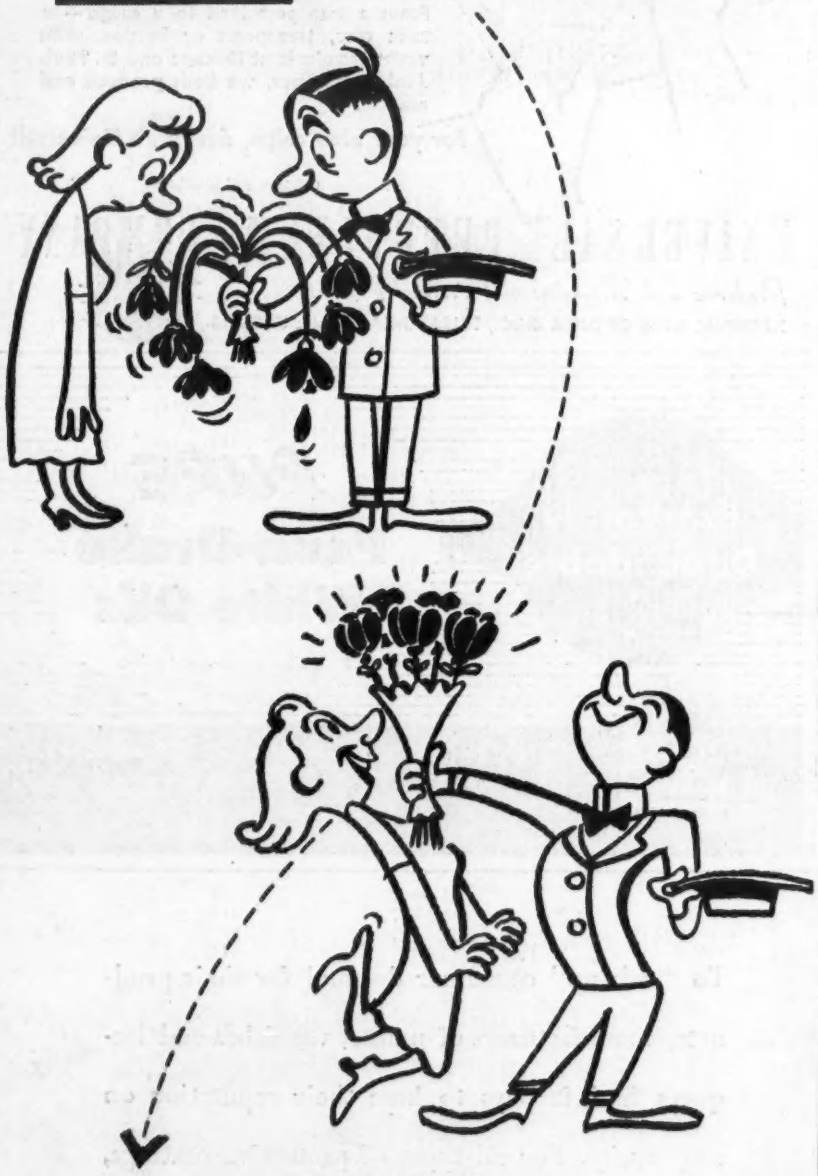

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# Coaltar Chemicals

Price movements in this market were confined to some upward adjustments on items which had been previously advanced by certain producers, but not yet advanced by certain others. Almost all phthalic anhydride producers had advanced prices, but the market as a whole was not expected to be at the new higher level until November 1. Phenol was moved up, as previously reported, by two makers of synthetic material, but was still being sold at the old price in certain other quarters.

In general, coaltar chemicals had eased slightly over recent weeks, there being a decline in demand pressure, and the supply position on many items improving. There had been a sharp increase in demand expected with the advent of Fall, but so far any such increased demand has failed to materialize beyond a modest pick-up. This was true for the market in general, but did not apply to certain items in particular, such as toluol, which was thrown into almost sudden acute scarcity due to heavy nitration demands issued on the coaltar industry by the government.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the production rate for the week ended October 13 as 101.8 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 2,035,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 2,051,000 tons the previous week, and 1,959,600 tons one year ago.

## Basic Products

**Benzol**—The market for benzol across the nation was regarded as still quite tight, with little hope of any improvement for the balance of the year, and early 1952. The decline in demand which was very definite in some consuming quarters was more than offset by the needs of other consuming industries. This left the potential benzol demand well in excess of available supplies.

The major producers of benzol had only to place a telephone call to dispose of any quota material not taken out by any regular consumer. Production of coaltar source material over recent months had shown a gradual small increase over the preceding year, due to the higher level of coking operations in line with the sustained higher steel output. The gain for the first eight months this year, over the same period of last year, amounted to about one month's production.

August production figures of cokeoven operators released by the Bureau of Mines, indicated the total benzol output of all grades as 14,336,938 gallons, as against the July, 1951, output of 14,229,002 gallons and the 13,217,900 gallons turned out in August of last year. This brought the first eight months' total for this year to 118,488,900 gallons, as compared with 104,434,900 gallons during the corresponding period of 1950.

**Coaltar**—August crude tar production was reported by the Bureau of Mines as amounting to 67,453,737 gallons of cokeoven produced material. This was about 1 percent higher than the July output of 66,805,710 gallons, and well over the 64,434,500 gallons turned out in August of last year. Total figures for this year and last, during the first eight-month period, stood at 527,330,632 gallons and 483,247,500 gallons, respectively.

**Cresols**—The refined grades and fraccokeoven operators was concerned, August production figures stood at 2,995,750 gallons, a gain of 7.9 percent over the past July, and somewhat higher than the August, 1950, output of 2,775,317 gallons. Cokeoven production for the first eight months of this year was slightly under that of the corresponding period of 1950, the figures being 21,584,039 gallons and 21,724,200 gallons, respectively.

However, the tar distillers production was large, and the stocks of all producers ran high, which, together with high import volume, made for a market characterized by abundant supplies and stiff competition. With creosote consumption in wood preservation operations being less than it was a year ago, the back-up of stocks was in some cases becoming somewhat of a storage problem.

**Cresols**—The refined grades and fractions of both USP and technical grades were reported as still on the short side, so far as domestic producers were concerned, but it was said that the industry had made considerable progress over recent weeks in the direction of a better balance between supply and demand. While not all producers were in strict agreement, the consensus seemed to be that so far this Fall there was not any evidence of substantial increased demand over the Summer levels, as had been expected.

**Cresylic Acid**—Acid of domestic production during the late Summer weeks had shown a falling off of demand from certain industrial consuming industries, and this easing off of the market had enabled producers to improve their supply position with respect to back orders. It was said last week that so far this Fall, there had not been any significant improvement in order volume, and that while domestic producers were selling all that they could make, the balance between supply and demand was much more favorable than it had been during the first three quarters of the year. This relationship between supply and demand was not identical for all producers, but did indicate the general trend.

So far as the ADF imported acid market was concerned, it was true that most major foreign sources were in a sold up position for the balance of the year, yet there was some acid available for spot sale in the American market, and there was still acid around at $1.40 per gallon, although most of it could not be had under $1.50.

Petroleum cresylics were in strong demand and the lower boiling grades were said to be tight, with some of the higher boiling materials in a better supply position.

**Naphthalene** — The crude naphthalene market was in about the worst shape, from a supply point of view, of all the basic coaltar large volume chemicals. This was due to the declining import volume, so far as new purchases were concerned, and the sustained heavy volume demand for phthalic anhydride. The heavy pressure on producers for phthalic anhydride caused some questioning in the minds of both sellers and buyers, because phthalic consuming chemicals were for some months known to be definitely off in demand. Stockpiling was offered as a partial explanation, referring to both phthalic anhydride itself, and of products made therefrom.

The critical supply conditions existing in the crude naphthalene market led to the usual speculative and black market operations which characterize the market of any item which becomes scarce over an extended period of time. These black market and speculative trading operations extended even to refined naphthalene, with people who had never before been in the naphthalene business, trying to get material for resale from whatever source it could be picked up.

Producers of both crude and refined naphthalene were doing all that they could, and at considerable extra effort and expense on their part, to see to it that none of their material got into speculative and black market channels, but was distributed to legitimate established buyers and consumers at regular low prices. Some leakage into the black market through such channels as consumer resales, etc was occurring, but it was being controlled and inhibited as much as possible by domestic producers, for the good of the industry as a whole.

The total naphthalene crude output of cokeoven operators in August was reported

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**
None

**Prices Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | Oct. 13, 1950 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 134.9 | 134.9 | 134.9 | 107.5 | 123.2 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

### *Coal Chemicals*

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended October 13 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ammonia liquid, $NH_3$ | lbs. | 992,175 |
| Ammonia sulphate | lbs. | 34,250,428 |
| Benzol | gals. | 3,343,494 |
| Coaltar | gals. | 15,222,402 |
| Creosote oil | gals. | 611,614 |
| Naphthalene, crude | lbs. | 2,079,490 |
| Pyridin, refined | lbs. | 24,464 |
| Toluol | gals. | 632,501 |
| Xylol | gals. | 163,097 |

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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by the Bureau of Mines as amounting to 10,677,313 pounds, as against the July output of 10,519,543 pounds. In August of last year cokeoven producers turned out 7,805,300 pounds of crudes. This brought the first eight months total of cokeoven production this year to 83,920,561 pounds, compared with the much lower volume during the first eight months of 1950, which amounted to 64,674,200 pounds.

**Phenol**—The price pattern of phenol continued to vary widely, a feature that was likely to characterize the market for some weeks to come. Costs were unquestionably higher on the part of all producers, and some had obtained relief recently from OPS on synthetic phenol, while certain other synthetic producers were still considering the matter of obtaining upward price adjustments. What, if anything could or would be done with naturals, was indefinite, but it looked last week as though current schedules would be maintained for the balance of the year on tar distillation phenols.

The demand for phenol, in the face of the continued scarcity, was such that the current wide spread in the ceiling prices between different producers was of little or no competitive significance. The overall shortage of phenol was such that the let-up in demand experienced in some quarters was more than offset in the unsatisfied requirements of other consuming industries. However, the supply situation was regarded as being better now than it had been some months ago.

**Pyridin**—While the market in recent months had been characterized by a slow-up in demand for most coaltar bases, there was little or no improvement in the supply position of refined 2-degree pyridin. This was so because of the expanded pharmaceutical and industrial demands for pyridin derived chemical products and waterproofings.

So far as crude coaltar bases were concerned, conscious efforts have been made during the past year to encourage greater crude base recovery as a means of stepping up pyridin production. During the first eight months of this year crude base production by cokeoven operators amounted to 326,519 gallons, as against 271,300 gallons. Crude base output in August was reported by the Bureau of Mines as 45,446 gallons, up 9.1 percent over July's 41,654 gallons.

Refined 2-degree pyridin production in August was reported by the Bureau of Mines at 135,617 pounds, up 33.3 percent over the July production of 101,770 pounds. In August of last year 109,600 pounds was produced by cokeoven operators. For the first eight months of the year, 1951 production of refined 2-degree pyridin stood at 947,205 pounds, as compared with 1950 production for the same period of 798,800 pounds.

**Solvent Naphtha**—The market on solvent naphtha was no less stringent last week than it had been over recent months, and was potentially in a worse position because of the severe tightening up of coaltar aromatics generally, due to defense requirements.

August production of coaltar crude heavy solvent this year amounted to 522,403 gallons, against 530,900 gallons in August of last year. The first eight months of this year, total crude heavy solvent production was running ahead of last year by some 146,274 gallons. However, the refined solvent 1951 output for the same comparative eight-month period was less than half the 1950 eight months output.

**Toluol**—Production emphasis in the coaltar chemical industry was necessarily on the nitration grade, to supply the requirements of TNT manufacture during the last four months of this year. This resulted in curtailed supplies of other grades for other uses, and perhaps hit hardest the industrial consumers of nitration toluol for other than strictly defense work.

The August 1951 production of all grades of toluol by cokeoven operators was reported by the Bureau of Mines as amounting to a total of 2,952,522 gallons, compared with the July output of 2,811,007 gallons. In August of last year the total output stood at 2,667,500 gallons. So far as the first two-thirds of this year were concerned, total toluol cokeoven output amounted to 22,902,943 gallons, as against 19,721,300 gallons during the corresponding period of last year.

The impact of government directives on the coaltar chemical industry for nitration toluol had an almost sudden tightening effect on the market, perceptible in mid-September, but felt with increasing intensity to date. This was reflected in greater demands on the petroleum industry, particularly for toluol in the Eastern area, for industrial solvent end-uses. As yet there was no particular pinch felt in


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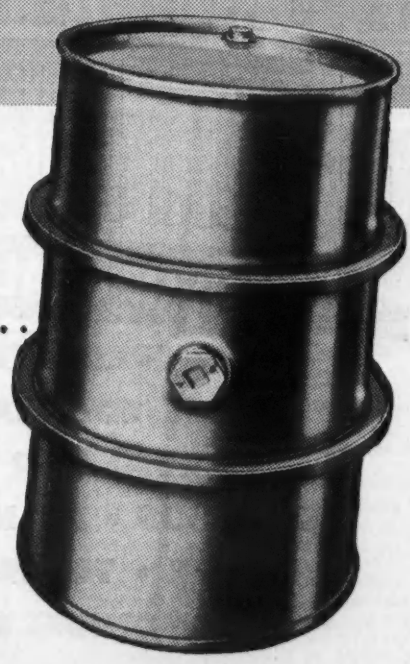

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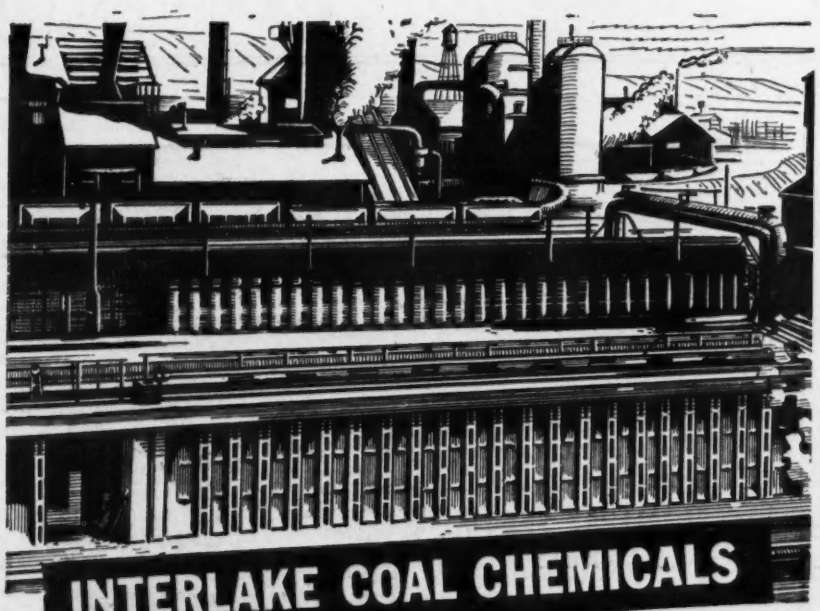

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the Gulf area, according to reports received last week.

**Xylol**—The market on coaltar xylol was severely tight, made more so by the critical position of coaltar toluol. The petroleum source material was of considerable assistance in meeting the overall solvent requirements for xylol, being the largest prime xylol source and able to absorb some of the extra demand resulting from the scant coaltar supplies.

Cokeoven production of xylol in August amounted to 751,051 gallons, off 3.6 percent from the July output of 778,844 gallons. Total cokeoven output for the first eight months of this year amounted to 6,048,295 gallons, as against 5,187,300 gallons during the corresponding period of last year.

## Intermediates

**Anilin**—The demand for anilin was in excess of supply, despite a decline in certain end uses over recent weeks. For any falling off of demand in certain quarters, there was more than enough extra demand in other consuming industries to take up any slack that would otherwise develop. The makers of hydroquinone still complained about insufficient anilin supplies. This shortage was expected to continue as long as benzol, chlorine, and iron filings were as tight as they currently are. Consumers were looking as far ahead as late 1952 for any real significant relief from present shortages.

**Monochlorobenzene** — The oncoming season for paradichlorobenzene was felt likely to put more pressure on the market for monochlorobenzene, already in critical supply. The Fall pick-up in demand for intermediate chemicals had not been as sharp as had been expected, but what increased demand there was, adversely affected the supply situation on this item. Anilin, styrene, phenol, and a wide range of other chemicals hinge upon monochlorobenzene as their prime intermediate.

**Paranitroanilin**—There was not enough of PNA to take care of all demands, but producers felt that there was a lessened pressure for deliveries, compared to some weeks ago. The raw material scarcity was the primary reason for the paranitroanilin shortage, but dyestuffs demand had been off for several months to a point where the shortage was felt to be less severe than it actually was.

**Phthalic Anhydride**—There was no perceptible change in the supply position on this item last week. Makers of intermediate chemicals noted that whereas a great many of their chemical intermediate products were under less pressure of demand than they had been over recent months, there was apparently no let-up in the sustained heavy phthalic demand. They concluded that in the face of reduced demand for phthalic containing chemical products, that the continued heavy phthalic anhydride demand was stemming from scare buying in view of the known naphthalene shortage, and was going into inventory on both phthalic and its derivatives.

Pricewise, the market was moving upward, most producers having already advanced prices, and the others likely to do so not later than November 1.

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## Pittsburgh Coke Offers New Products Booklet

The Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company has compiled a summary of the principal products of five of its divisions in a new booklet entitled "Pittsburgh Chemicals." Copies may be obtained by writing the company at the Grant Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

The twelve-page letter-size bulletin lists important uses and applications of the products and, whenever possible, their specifications. There are sections devoted to the company's coal chemicals, plasticizer, activated carbons, protective coatings and agricultural chemicals divisions.

### Forbex Issues Lube Data

Forbex Corporation, New York, has published a bulletin describing its "Ten" series of drawing and stamping lubricants designed for the drawing, forming, stamping, cutting and piercing of stainless steel and other hard metals. The "Ten" series is described as a combination of several wax lubricants, compounds, oils and pastes with different viscosities, grades, and characteristics for different types of jobs. The bulletin (No. 10-29) is available upon request to Forbex, 125 Broad street, New York.

## Hilton-Davis Adds 4

Two laboratory technicians and two assistant analysts have been added to the staff of the Hilton Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Ira C. Kenyon and Eugene Jones, the technicians, will assist in the control of the manufacture of dye and pharmaceutical intermediates. Myrtle M. Irwin and Eula Lee Bingham, the analysts, will work in the central analytical laboratory of the plant, where dyestuffs and pigments are produced.

## OTS Newsletter Seen Aid to Chemical Research

Two publications which can save valuable time for researchers working in the food, chemical and metallurgical fields are reviewed in the current issue of the "Technical Reports Newsletter" just released by the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce.

One, a bibliography of the German chemical, metallurgical and process industries presents general references on postwar conditions in Germany in these industries. It contains over 2,000 document references with descriptive titles or abstracts, including a 6,000-entry subject index. The other, a survey of food and nutrition in the United States, covers all areas of research that manufacturers developing new food products or processes would be interested in.

Other items reviewed in the current newsletter are reports on a review of materials handling and packaging; better sea food preservation, and greater oil extraction from seeds.

Single copies of the October, 195., "Technical Reports Newsletter" are available without charge from the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or from department field offices.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Ben Granby** has been appointed director of research and promotion for Allied Textile Printers, Inc.

**Magnus Chemical Company**, Garwood, N. J., has developed "Magnus 751," a new type of cleaner for metal parts.

**Russell K. Edwards** has been appointed a research associate in the chemistry department of Illinois Institute of Technology.

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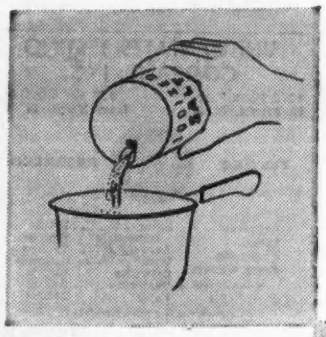

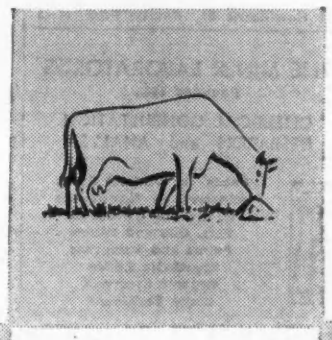

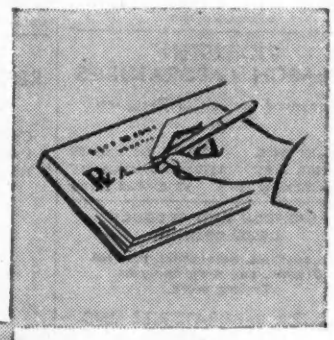

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# Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price activity in this market was limited by commodity movements. A weakening market in cocoa beans was reflected by a reduction of 1½ cents per pound in the price of cocoa butter. Milk powder continued to show signs of strength as both spray and roller process nonfat dry milk solids were advanced ¼ cent per pound, in carlots. Aside from these price revisions, activity in this market was dull.

Imported alcohol has continued to be landed in substantial quantities according to the Alcohol Tax Unit. The amount brought in during August of this year amounted to a figure better than half of that domestically produced during the same month. At the present time, there is an oversupply in this country and while prices were holding firm, there were reports of price shading by some dealers in an effort to stimulate more interest. Prices are not expected to come down for some time, in the opinion of some observers, since costs are tied to molasses quotations. However, the Cuban crop for this year was reported to be excellent and a decreased demand by fermentation alcohol producers might weaken the present blackstrap price structure.

The increased cost of aloes was held responsible for the recent increase in the price quotation of one producer of aloin. While there were still some producers holding the price line at the old level, it was considered a matter of time until they too would be forced to increase prices due to the firm position of aloes at the source. Supplies of emetine were reported scarce although there was some available. Rising raw material costs were expected to force up the price of the finished material in the future. Demand for natural camphor was said to be off considerably while supplies were abundant. Competition by the synthetic material has continued to cut the inquiry for the natural material.

Castor beans continued scarce in a market which saw only nominal quotations although some business was reported done on private terms. Menthol continued unchanged, prices apparently having reached their nadir.

**Alcohol**—Demand for industrial alcohol has picked up to some extent but was said to be still considerably under that existing earlier in the year. There has been a considerable decline in the consumption of alcohol over recent months. Furniture manufacturers have curtailed production considerably and there were no indications as to when it would be accelerated. Automotive production has been seriously held back by steel allocations and lacquer consumption has been curtailed. Use of ethyl acetate has declined with the resultant decrease in the amount of alcohol used in its manufacture.

Prices continued firm although there were reports of some shading by dealers. It does not seem likely that prices will decline this Fall with Cuban molasses still being quoted at high levels. It was said that a decline in molasses consumption on the part of fermentation alcohol producers would be instrumental in bringing blackstrap prices down. As yet, however, there were no indications of any price movements. Cuba was reported to have a good crop this year and it remained a matter for conjecture as to whether molasses would come down.

A major producer of beverage alcohol reported that he had contracted to convert a quantity of flood damaged grain to alcohol. This alcohol was subsequently to be used in the synthetic rubber program.

According to the latest alcohol statistics from the Alcohol Tax Unit, importations of alcohol were continuing on a large scale as late as August, this year. Total imports of alcohol during August were more than double those of the previous month, totaling 27,413,853 proof gallons compared to the 12,990,425 proof gallons landed in July. From July to August 31, 1951, some 40,404,278 gallons of alcohol were imported as compared to 8,630,032 gallons in the corresponding period last year.

Consumption of ethyl alcohol in the state of Israel was about 3,330,000 pounds annually in 1949 and 1950 and was covered almost entirely by domestic production from imported molasses. However, output has dropped sharply recently because of insufficient stocks of molasses and it has been necessary to import alcohol. Estimated consumption of ethyl alcohol in 1951 was 3,748,000 pounds.

The alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on October 9 released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of August, 1951, in comparison with August, 1950.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

Milk powder, skimmed, roller process, ¼c. per lb.
spray process, ¼c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

Cocoa butter, 1½c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | Oct. 13, 1950 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 260.4 | 260.4 | 260.8 | 255.8 | 260.2 |

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

**Production**

| | Proof gallons 1951 | 1950 |
|---|---|---|
| Ethyl | 44,598,617 | 33,098,625 |
| *Completely denatured | 133,550 | 217,631 |
| *Specially denatured | 22,623,592 | 17,515,591 |

**Withdrawals**

| | Wine gallons 1951 | 1950 |
|---|---|---|
| †Ethyl, tax paid | 3,032,853 | 6,946,900 |
| tax free | 56,734,736 | 32,955,218 |
| *Completely denatured | 134,653 | 234,826 |
| *Specially denatured | 20,894,975 | 16,883,108 |

**Stocks**

| | Gallons 1951 | 1950 |
|---|---|---|
| †Ethyl | 107,721,707 | 24,592,727 |
| *Completely denatured | 53,909 | 51,487 |
| *Specially denatured | 10,821,130 | 3,154,984 |

* Wine gallons. † Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in August, 1951, and August, 1950, were as follows:—

| | Pounds 1951 | 1950 |
|---|---|---|
| Corn and corn products | 19,129,139 | 8,365,184 |
| Rye and rye products | ..... | ..... |
| Malt and malt products | 9,454,663 | 7,013,200 |
| Wheat and wheat products | 4,444,397 | ..... |
| Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products | 72,848,447 | 70,459,349 |
| Total grain | 105,876,666 | 85,837,733 |
| Ethylene gas | 7,276,187 | 5,407,241 |
| Other materials | 283,991 | 326,931 |

| | Wine gallons 1951 | 1950 |
|---|---|---|
| Molasses | 17,427,473 | 11,612,756 |
| Ethyl sulphate | 13,856,968 | 10,968,976 |
| Sulphite liquors | 21,775,600 | 21,592,300 |
| Other materials | 7,553,811 | 2,935,057 |
| *Products used in redistillation | 4,348,580 | 1,689,501 |

* Proof gallons.

**Aloin**—While there was still some material left at $3.75 per pound, the price trend here was upward. One manufacturer, no longer able to get raw material at former prices was forced to increase his quotation on the finished material. Quotations now range from $3.50 to $4.65 per pound with predictions that the lower priced material will soon be consumed and it was generally conceded that most producers would be forced to increase their prices in the future. The raw material, aloes, was said to be quite firm at the source and it was only, a matter of time, in the opinions of some observers, until price revisions upward would be found necessary by most if not all producers.

**Camphor**—Demand for the synthetic USP material was said to be fair although not as good as earlier in the year. The many and varied types of synthetic mothicides and fumigants which have come on the market in recent years have cut deeply into sales of this material. Supplies were reported adequate for existing demand. The USP material, both powdered and granular was quoted at 60c. per pound in 2,000 pound lots, while the tablets, in similar quantities, were listed at 93c.

**Castor Oil**—Offerings of beans continued scarce as the market showed a firmer tone. Some offerings in the neighborhood of $250 per long ton, were heard, but not openly quoted. Increasing firmness in bean prices was reflected by last week's 2c. per pound increase in the price of castor oil.

Imports of beans at New York and Philadelphia during the week ended October 11 were up considerably from the previous week. Imports landed at these terminals totaled 1,847,250 pounds as compared to the 524,100 pounds in the previous week and the 3,477,150 pounds landed in the corresponding week in 1950. Imports of oil in the week ended October 11 totaled 800,000 pounds compared to the 796,000 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year.

Total imports of castor beans since the first of this year to date amounted to 122,099,800 pounds, while the total landed in the corresponding period last year was

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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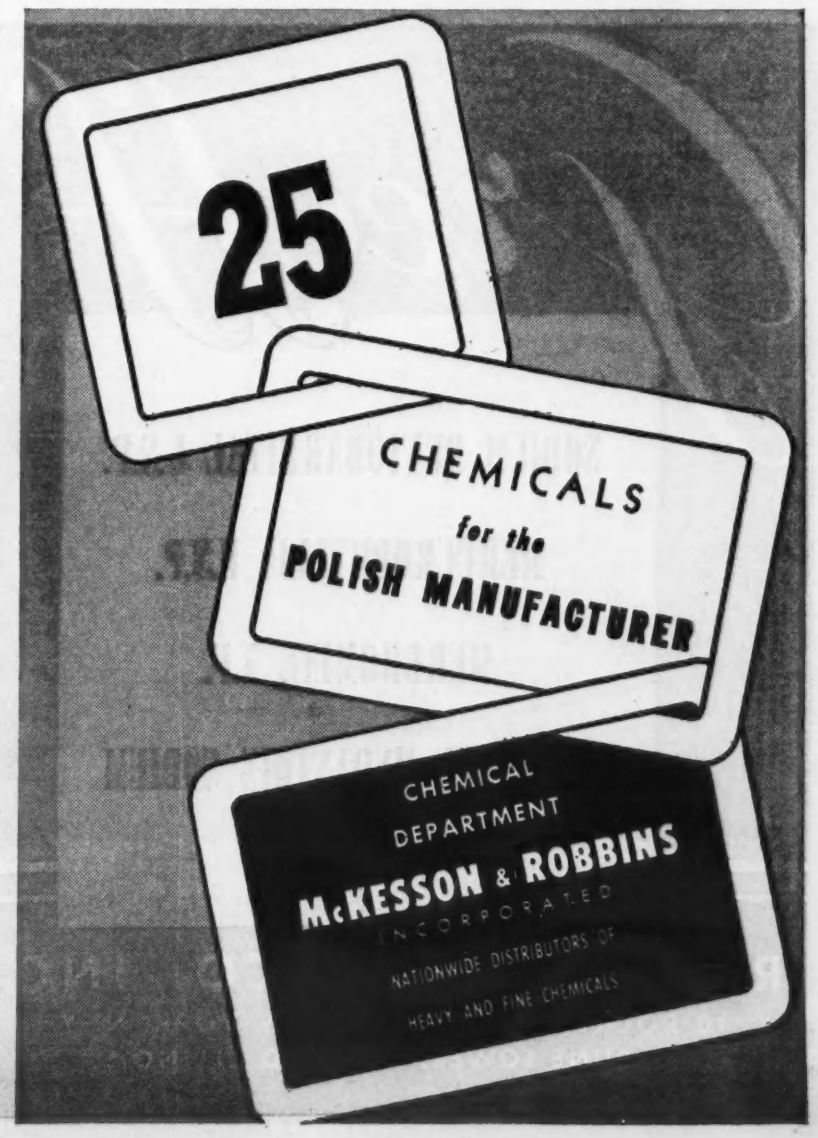

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163,432,500 pounds. Imports of castor oil to date this year totaled 44,209,929 pounds as compared with the 27,595,825 pounds imported in the corresponding period last year.

**Citric Acid**—Supplies of this material were reported in good shape. Demand was said to be as strong as ever but the recent completion of additional facilities for its manufacture have moved supplies out of the tight position that they had been in for some months. Supplies of citric acid are adequate at present and this situation was reflected in the decreased demand for substitutes such as tartaric acid which had been in good demand when consumers were unable to get all the citric they needed. Prices remained unchanged.

**Codliver Oil**—Demand for USP codliver oil was reported to be somewhat behind that existing during the similar period last year. Of course this came as no particular surprise in light of the fact that volume consumers of the oil bought heavily last year in fear of a repetition of the shortages of the last war. Consumers were said to be confiining their orders to replenishing depleted stocks and it was said that substantial quantities of codliver oil had been carried over from last year. Supplies were adequate for existing demand and prices were holding steady. Norway reported a good production year, production as of July 13 totaled 120,131 hectoliters. However, no significant surplus of oil was expected since Europe was reported to have bought heavily earlier in the year. A sizable quantity of oil went into the manufacture of oleomargarine in both Great Britain and continental Europe this past year due to the greatly increased costs of vegetable fats and oils.

High potency oil was said to be in limited supply.

Some of the heavy yield of codliver oil in Norway was under USP potency standards and high potency oil was employed in some quantity to bring this material up to the USP standard. This has resulted in a somewhat shortened supply of this grade, however it was available at present, the price ranging from $2.50 to $2.60 per gallon. Standard potency oil was quoted at $1.90 to $2, depending upon quantity and packaging.

**Menthol**—There was no change in this market. Prices continued largely nominal in light of the fact that activity was virtually at a standstill. It was doubtful whether prices would decline much further. Quotations were approximately $4 per pound below those early this year and it appeared that dealers were resigned to the fact that the large consumers had sufficient inventories to obviate the necessity of replenishing stocks at this time.

The annual world consumption of menthol was said to average 17,000 cases at 60 pounds each, of which around 5,000 cases used to come from Brazil, 2,000 cases from Japan, and about 10,000 cases from China. In 1950 the 18 menthol factories in Shanghai (where this industry is concentrated) collected about 1,150,000 kilograms of crude peppermint oil. This figure was 4.5 times the 1949 output and 19 times the 1948 output. The 1950 menthol production in Shanghai was estimated at 20-30 percent above the world consumption (it figures at 35 percent based on figures in this report). In November alone, the output reached 8,430 cases, indicating the expansion of the annual productive capacity to about 100,000 cases.

During 1950, the menthol exports from China totaled only 12,000 cases and heavy stocks are thought to have accumulated in the country. The 1951 production of menthol is estimated at 60,000 cases. In the Nantung area alone, the peppermint acreage has been increased 12 to 14 times the acreage existing in 1950. In order to check overproduction, the Central authorities have not only forced down the prices of the crude oil but also raised the export duty on menthol from 7.5 to 55 percent.

It has been stated that a phenomenal increase in acreage planted to peppermint has resulted, due to the high prices prevailing, and the production of cotton and grains for home consumption has suffered.

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continued to gain strength, both spray and roller process nonfat dry milk solids were advanced ¼c. per pound, in carlots. The market was steady to firm on spray process, supplies were lighter and demand fair to good. Roller process was firm with demand good. Purchases of this material from September 27 to October 3 totaled 589,200 pounds, the CCC reported.

The CCC has also stated that it is interested in the purchase of 35,000 cases of export packed evaporated milk for delivery as soon as possible but not later than November 16, 1951. Due to the tight strapping situation, offers will be considered for milk packed in cases strapped with either 16 gauge round wire or curved edge or flat strapping provided the offer specifies which of these two types of strapping is to be applied. Available for sale by the CCC during October are 40,000,000 pounds of skimmed milk powder, spray process, in carload lots only.

The USDA has announced its intention to purchase approximately 9,000,000 pounds of spray process nonfat dry milk solids packed in two pound net weight containers. The milk is desired for delivery as soon as possible.

USDA purchases of nonfat dry milk solids totaled 1,078,690 pounds bringing the total purchased to date this year to 55,258,058 pounds compared to some 251,987,297 pounds in the corresponding period last year. Sales by the USDA totaled 81,675 pounds of the spray process bringing total sales to date to 23,257,520 pounds compared to the 1,141,661 pounds sold in the same period last year.

**Molasses**—There has been an increase in the demand for feed molasses in New Orleans. Demand continued slow in Savannah and Clewiston but was moderate in all other areas. New Orleans quoted prices for cane blackstrap ranged from 29¼c. to 29½c. per gallon. The price in Clewiston, Jacksonville, Mobile and Savannah was 29½c. per gallon. East and west coast prices for feed molasses remained firm. Supplies of cane blackstrap continued very limited in Houston but were adequate for present demand at all other terminals. The quoted price at Houston remained at 31c. per gallon.

Of the 130,800,000 gallons of the 1951 Cuban molasses crop contracted for the purchasers in the United States, approximately 6,000,000 gallons remained undelivered as of August 31, 1951. Cuba has set aside 69,549,017 gallons for domestic use or manufacture in Cuba out of a total 1951-Cuban blackstrap molasses production of 288,625,000 gallons. Of this quantity, 45,466,584 gallons have been utilized as of August 31.

From the 1951 molasses crop approximately 38,246,000 gallons have been retained as a reserve either for (1) assignment for local consumption of manufacture (2) sale for export. Officials of the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute have advised that approximately 30,000,000 gallons of this quantity have been frozen temporarily pending the Cuban government's decision as whether, due to the current world situation, it is more advantageous to manufacture alcohol in Cuba for export or export the blackstrap molasses as such.

Demand for citrus molasses continued good with supplies very limited at all terminals. No relief was expected until the new crop arrives in the not too distant future. Prices ranged from 14.3c. to 17.1c. per gallon, depending upon location.

## Webb Joins Bush & Co.

Richard Webb, Jr., a graduate of Duke University, has joined W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York. Mr. Webb is the first great grandson of William John Bush, who in 1851 founded W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, parent organization of the New York essential oils and aromatic chemicals concern.

## SAACI Show Wednesday

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its annual beefsteak dinner and show entitled this year, "Anniversary Antics," October 17 at the Henry Hudson hotel, 353 West 57th street, New York. The organization will award life memberships in connection with its thirtieth anniversary.

## *Trade Briefs*

**E. R. Squibb & Sons,** New York, has released "Prenderol," an oral preparation for the treatment of certain neuro-muscular disorders.

**Aaron F. Levy,** executive vice-president, and George R. Gilbert, export manager of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., New York, return this week from a three-week inspection tour of the South American pharmaceutical industry.

## ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period September 28 to October 10, were the following:—

France—$104,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from the United States; $1,205,000 for zinc from Canada; $4,164,000 for copper from Latin America.

Greece—$420,000 for nonmetallic minerals from the United States.

Indochina—$613,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

Netherlands—$193,000 for lead products from Latin America.

Philippines—$250,000 for phosphates and other fertilizer materials from the United States and Canada.

Thailand—$29,000 for medicinal preparations fro mthe United States.

Yugoslavia—$517,000 for chemicals from the United States; $120,000 for aluminum from the United States, West Germany, Italy and Switzerland; $40,000 for copper from Italy; $1,300,000 for hides and skins from Latin America.

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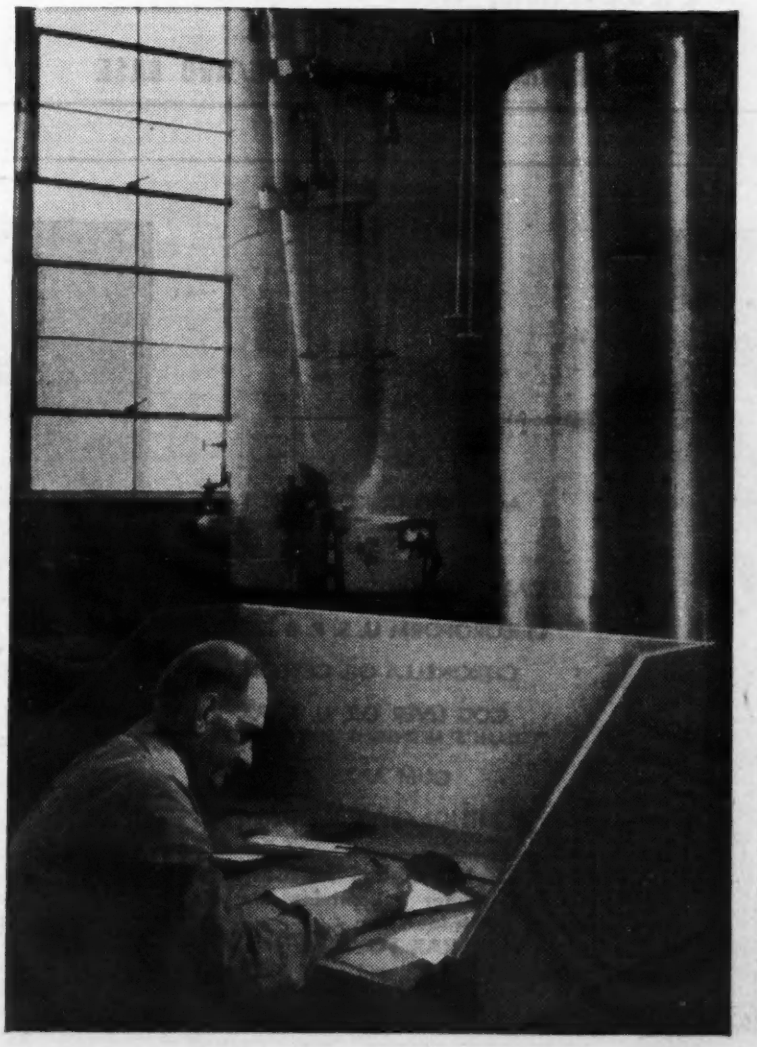

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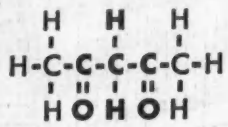

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## AEC Offers Fellowships In Industrial Medicine

The Atomic Energy Commission will offer eight fellowships in industrial medicine for the 1952-53 academic year, continuing a special program begun two years ago. The program is administered for the AEC by the atomic energy project of the School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. Fellows are selected by a committee headed by Dr. A. G. Kammer, head of the department of occupational health, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, and medical director of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York.

The purpose of the special fellowship program is to provide advanced training and on-the-job experience to men and women physicians in the field of industrial medicine, particularly in relation to the atomic energy industry.

Awards are for one year's academic training at approved institutions. After completion of this training, fellows will be eligible to apply for a second year's in-plant training at one of the major installations of the AEC. The stipend for the first year's training will be $3,600, plus tuition and laboratory fees, and for the second, or in-plant, year, $5,000.

## Carnegie Inst. Continues Algae Research Project

The Carnegie Institution of Washington has announced that it is continuing a project at Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., for the development of a commercial process for the culture of rapidly growing algae, which may eventually become a useful food source. During the past six months a pilot plant with a total growing area of 1,200 square feet has been constructed and put into operation.

In one unit of the pilot plant a suspension of the green, unicellular alga *Chlorella* is exposed to sunlight by being pumped continuously through a large transparent plastic tubular channel; and in a second unit the algal suspension is circulated in a trough with a transparent plastic cover. Continuous growth has been maintained and material harvested daily. During the next phase of the project emphasis will be placed on obtaining estimates of the cost of a full-scale installation and on finding out whether the product is satisfactory for various purposes.

This pilot plant is part of a general program that has for its purpose finding out whether large-scale algal culture is feasible technically and economically as a means of utilizing solar energy. The environmental factors that affect the growth rate of *Chlorella* are being studied by several members of the staff of the institution's department of plant biology at Palo Alto, Calif., and by Professor J. E. Myers, University of Texas, who is supported as a fellow of the institution. A separate phase of the program is being carried out by Dr. R. W. Krauss, University of Maryland, another fellow of the institution, who is culturing a large variety of different species of algae.

## McGuire Joins Geigy

T. I. McGuire, formerly division sales manager of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, has joined Geigy Pharmaceuticals, division of Geigy Company, Inc., New York. Mr. McGuire will be in charge of the Pacific Coast operations of the division.

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## Industrial Alcohol Report Issued by Tariff Comm.

The United States Tariff Commission has issued a report on industrial (ethyl) alcohol. This report, the first of a series which the commission is preparing on selected industrial materials, summarizes for industrial alcohol salient economic and statistical information on uses, consumption, United States production, imports and exports, tariff status, and other data pertinent to United States needs and supplies. It presents in concise form background facts bearing on the outlook for supply and demand in the period immediately ahead.

The commission's analysis indicates that before World War II requirements for industrial alcohol were from 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 gallons annually; during the war they increased to nearly 600,000,000 gallons per year, largely because of extensive use in the manufacture of synthetic rubber; for 1947-50 they were from 160,000,000 to 200,000,000 gallons per year. Requirements have recently increased materially owing to defense preparations, and may be as much as 325,000,000 gallons in 1951, and possibly still larger in 1952.

Normally, domestic industrial alcohol producers, using molasses and hydrocarbon gases as raw materials, can meet domestic requirements for alcohol. During World War II, however, the beverage distilleries were called upon to produce industrial alcohol, largely from grain, to meet the greatly increased demand. Beverage distilleries have not been required to produce industrial alcohol as yet under the current defense program, mainly because supplies available in the United States have been increased both by larger imports and by increased domestic production of synthetic alcohol from hydrocarbon gases. The outlook at present is that supplies will probably continue adequate for the remainder of 1951.

Copies of the commission's report on industrial alcohol are available on request as long as the limited supply lasts. Address requests to United States Tariff Commission, 8th and E streets, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

## USP Sets Up Special Panel for Pharmacists

The United States Pharmacopeia has set up a special panel to get practical suggestions from pharmacists to aid in the drawing up of USP XV. Made up of members from the USP Committee of Revision, the panel consists of Dr. H. George DeKay, of the School of Pharmacy, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; James J. Hill; Dr. Frederick D. Lascoff, and Linwood F. Tice, dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, Philadelphia.

As an example of the sort of information which will be requested from pharmacists is their reaction to including in the Pharmacopeia wherever possible a statement of the safe maximum dose. The purpose of this would be to warn the pharmacist to obtain confirmation from the prescribing physician when filling a prescription in which the dose exceeds the stated maximum dose, unless the prescription carries an indication that the physician is knowingly prescribing a larger dose.

## New York APhA to Hear Ballard, Francke Tonight

The New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association will meet tonight at 8:30 p. m. at the Columbia University College of Pharmacy, New York. The gathering will commemorate a meeting held exactly 100 years ago at the New York College of Pharmacy which led to the founding of the APhA in Philadelphia in 1852. Dr. Charles W. Ballard, dean of Columbia's College of Pharmacy, will discuss "The Inception of an American Pharmaceutical Association." Don E. Francke, 1951-52 APhA president and chief pharmacist of University of Michigan Hospital, will talk on "The American Pharmaceutical Association in Action."

## TGA Elects Director

Robert B. Brown, president, Bristol-Myers Products Division, has been elected a director of the Toilet Goods Association to complete the term of Joseph P. Hardie, who has resigned.

### FTC Cites 'Hadacol' Maker

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint charging that advertisements which represent the vitamin-mineral supplement "Hadacol" as an effective treatment and cure for scores of ailments and diseases are "false, misleading and deceptive." It cited the LeBlanc Corporation, Lafayette, La., maker of the preparation, Dudley J. LeBlanc, sales manager, and Richard L. Brown, general manager, to appear at a hearing on the charges in Lafayette, November 26, before trial examiner Abner E. Lipscomb.

## Arthur D. Little Opens Latin American Office

A Latin American office has been opened in Mexico City by Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. The office is headed by Mr. Richard W. Plummer who, until recently, was Vice-President of E. R. Squibb & Sons de Mexico and in charge of the Squibb manufacturing laboratories in Mexico. He was previously with the Office of Rubber Reserve and for nine years was Technical Director of "Duperial," large chemical manufacturing organization in Argentina. The Latin American office of Little, is located at Edificio International 963, Reforma 1, Mexico 1, D. F.

### Verley Issues Folders

Albert Verley & Co., 472 West Superior st., Chicago 10, Ill., has issued a series of folders on basic specialties in the field of perfume compounds. Copies may be obtained by writing the company.

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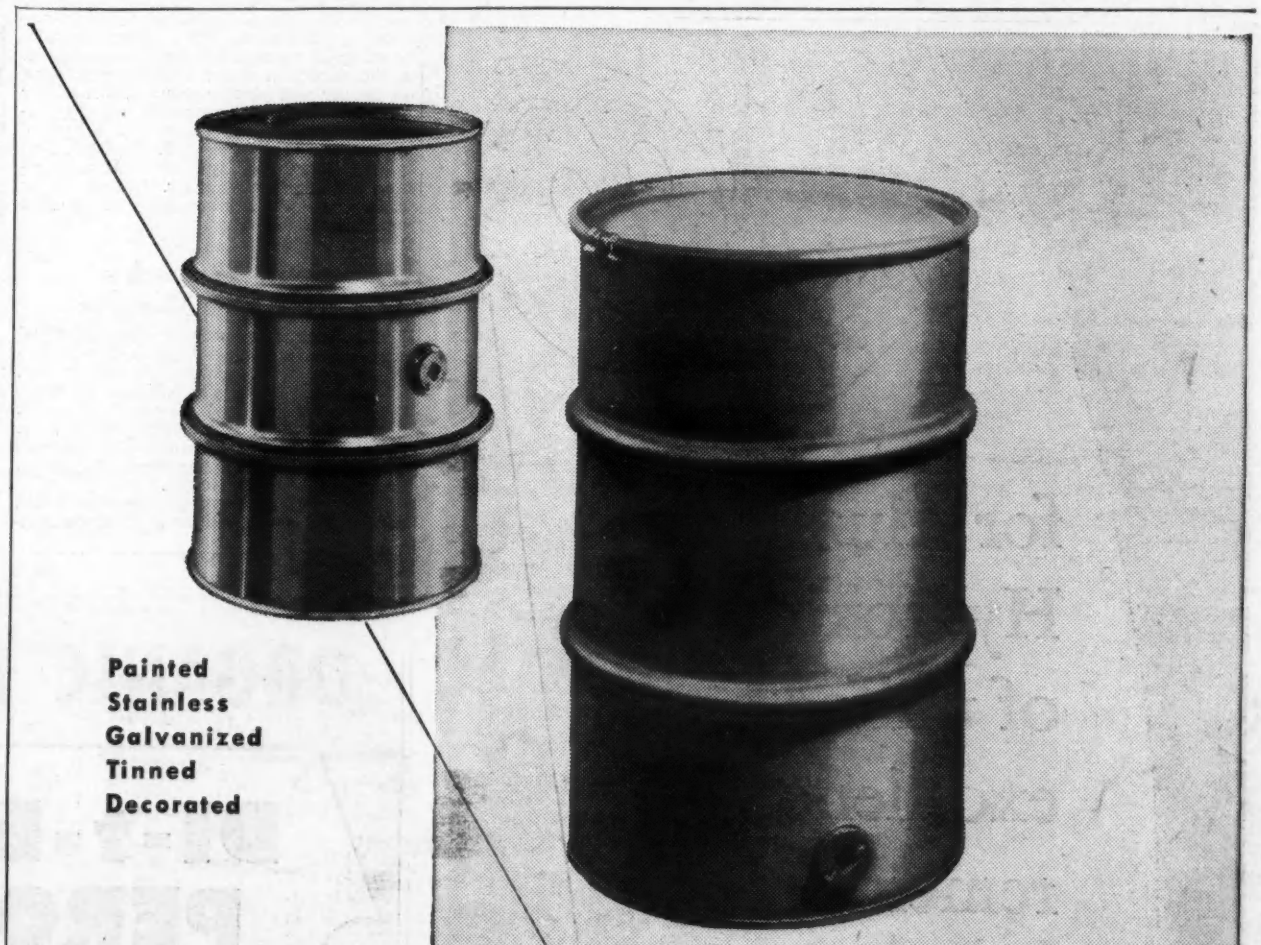

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## Pharmaceutical Foundation Sets Up New Fellowships

The executive committee of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education has approved the awarding of two new special graduate fellowships in February, 1952, for the study of pharmacy (business) administration. Applicants must hold a B.S. degree in pharmacy; be accepted by a recognized graduate school of business administration and otherwise meet the standards for fellows set by the foundation's board of grants. Applications should be made to the secretary of the foundation by December 15.

The following new fellowships have been approved:—Tracey G. Call, pharmacognosy, University of Minnesota; Michael Clay, pharmacology. Ohio State University; Clinton B. Nash, pharmacology, University of Tennessee, and Eugene L. Parrott, pharmacy, University of Wisconsin.

The executive committee has also announced activation of the Edwin Leigh Newcomb Memorial Awards. Three cash awards of $250 each will be made annually from funds jointly provided by the committee acting for drug and related industries to honor Dr. Edwin Leigh Newcomb, and the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education. The selections will be made by an award committee composed of the chairman of the USP subcommittee on botany and pharmacognosy, Dr. Heber W. Youngken, the chairman of the National Formulary subcommittee on pharmacognosy, Dr. George M. Hocking, and one expert selected by the executive director of the foundation. Dr. Thomas Lewis will serve as the third member of the 1952 committee.

## CSC Appoints DeFarkas Export Division Manager

T. P. Farkas has been appointed general manager of the export division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. Mr. DeFarkas was formerly manager of direct sales of the overseas division of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York. William D. Ticknor, jr., who has been in CSC's export division since 1946, has been designated assistant general manager.

Robert L. Rice has been appointed north central regional manager of CSC Pharmaceuticals, a division of Commercial Solvents Corporation. Mr. Rice has been engaged in the pharmaceutical business for the past eleven years. During the past three years he has been central regional manager for Smith, Kline, and French Laboratories, Philadelphia. Mr. Rice will make his headquarters in Chicago.

## Chicago Cosmetic Chemists To Hear Dr. Kramer Tues.

The Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will hold its next meeting October 16 at 6:30 p.m. at Henrici's restaurant in the Merchandise Mart, Chicago. Speaker of the evening will be Dr. S. Kramer, who will discuss "Lipstick Sensitivity within the Concepts of Allergic Reaction."

## *Trade Briefs*

**James L. Macwithey** has joined Bristol-Myers Company, New York, as special assistant to the director of public relations of that company.

**Continental Can Company,** New York, was judged as having the best annual report of the food containers category in the final ratings of the *Financial World* survey of annual reports.

**J. L. Weisman,** manager of export sales of the Felton Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., sailed recently on the Ile de France. Mr. Weisman will spend several months at the offices of Felton Company France (S.A.R.L.) in Versailles consulting with the directors of the French company.

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## Food Research Labs Has New Sunburn Creams Test

Food Research Laboratories, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., has developed an improved spectrophotometric test designed to determine the ultraviolet transmittancy of sunburn creams. By this method, it is claimed, the ability of a cream or ointment to filter out a portion of the actinic rays of sunlight is determined for a thin film of measurable and uniform thickness.

This test has been incorporated into military specifications of the Army Quartermaster Corps for sunburn preventive preparations in cream paste form. According to the company, the method, or an adaptation of it for lotions, may be used as a preliminary test prior to evaluating the effectiveness of anti-sunburn preparations by means of the Erythemal Quotient Test.

## *Poisons Control Group*

*—Continued from page 7*

arising from pesticidal residues," he said. "It is possible that there may be latent weaknesses which might show up in the exercise of this authority, although I do not foresee any such weaknesses that I would consider to be of a serious nature. However, can we say that this authority is inadequate without ever having put it to the test? I think not."

Dr. Dykstra described warfarin, which was released fifteen months ago, as the latest addition to the long list of chemicals held up as man's answer to the pressing problem of rat and mouse control. He said that 1,000,000 pounds of the material in 5 and 10 percent concentrations have been sold since it was released under some 300 trade names.

**Warfarin and Time Factor**

He said that one of the peculiarities about this rodenticide is the importance of the time factor. He pointed out that the material "works" by causing internal bleeding in the animals, and that it has been found that small amounts fed to rats for a few days causes the hemorrhaging just as quickly as large amounts fed for a short time.

Dr. Dykstra reviewed the problem of household pets dying from feeding on food that had been "poisoned" with warfarin, or from eating rodents that had died from eating warfarin. He said that number of such cases is very low in relation to the amount of warfarin now being used, but because the possibility does exist, the control officials should not permit such extreme advertising claims as "warfarin is harmless to pets."

He had no information on the toxicity of warfarin to man, but mentioned one case of a man who ate it for four or five days—in an effort to keep from being drafted into the army—but gave up the idea and, with proper treatment, was restored to health and called into the service.

## *Fertilizer Control Officials*

*—Continued from page 7*

Fertilization Association's research committee; "Minor Elements," by Firman E. Bear, of Rutgers University; an illustrated account of "Fertilization Through Irrigation," by F. H. Levaitt, of Shell Chemical Corporation, and reports of the various investigating committees that have had fertilizer and soil problems under study for the past year.

Paul Truitt, president of the American Plant Food Council, emphasized that fertilizer now has assumed a greater important to the nation than at any time in history, and it is the belief of experts of the Department of Agriculture that fertilizer use will double its present rate in the present decade. This will bring added responsibilities to the control officials, he pointed out.

He expressed great confidence in the control officials in meeting the task, but urged them to take stock now of the additional work that tomorrow will bring. He added that the fertilizer industry not only does not object to, but does urge, a rigid regulatory control program. He said that the industry was interested in encouraging and supporting in every way possible the state organizations which function to protect the fertilizer industry and the farmer alike against anyone who seeks to practice unfair dealings.

Speaking for NFA, Russel Coleman, president, emphasized that industry and the control officials can and should work together to see that chiselers in industry are exposed. He said that industry wishes to cooperate with the state authorities and urged them to hold more regional meetings on problems that are common to the area. He pointed out that most any problem can be worked out around a conference table.


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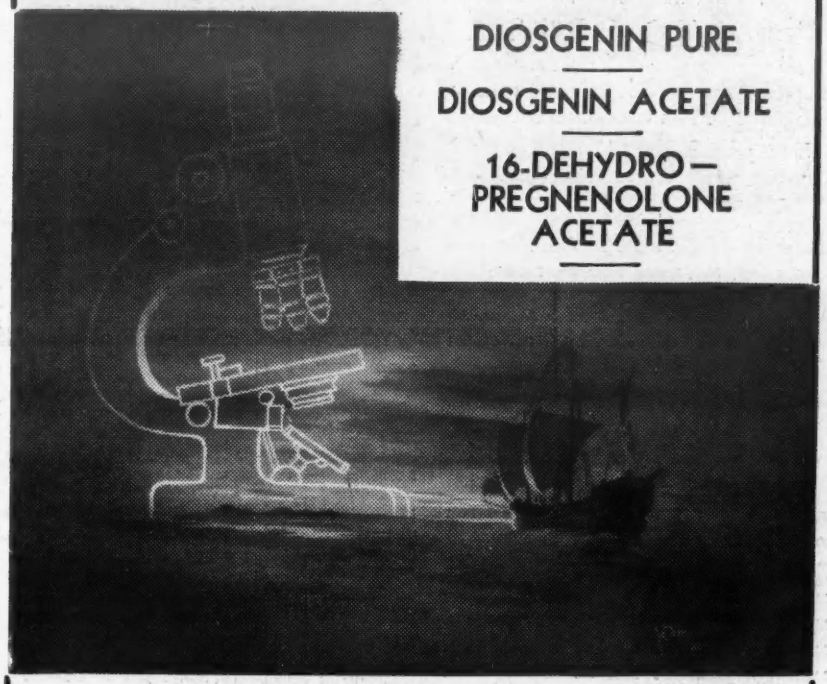


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# Imports at United States Ports

## New York

ALCOHOL, POLYVINYL—43 bbls, Lloyd Associates, Bremen
ALOE—96 cs, F W Berk & Co, Puerto Cabello
ALOIN—25 dms, Norwich Pharmacal Co, Aruba
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—30 cs, Glasgow
NITRATE-CALCIUM—1 dm, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Antwerp
PERSULPHATE—123 dms, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Hamburg
ANILIN DYES—7 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Havre
10 cans, Ciba Co, Havre
27 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
13 dms, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY—40 cks, Watson Geach, Liverpool
ORE—230 bgs, C Tennant Sons' & Co, Antofagasta
502 bgs, Jamesonita, Antofagasta
REGULUS—285 cs, Philipp Bros, Rijeka
SULPHIDE—10 cks, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
ARGOLS—1250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Catania
AZOISOBUTYRIC DINITRILE—3 kgs, D C Andrews & Co, Southampton
BARIUM SULPHATE—500 bgs, Dixon & Sons, Algiers
BEESWAX—33 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
15 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
12 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Puerto Plata
20 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Port Au Prince
30 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Santiago
31 bgs, E A Bromond Co, Cristobal
25 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Aux Cayes
56 bgs, Casablanca
58 bgs, Santiago
47 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
BILE—7 bbls, Winthrop Stearns Inc, Reykjavik
BISMUTH—163 bxs, Cerro de Pasco, Callao
BLEACHING POWDER—357 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
BONE—370 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Barranquilla
539 bgs, Rogers Mfg Co, Santos
BROOMROOT—342 bls, Vera Cruz
BRUCINE—25 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—62 bbls, Metallo Chemical Corp, Santos
CALCIUM CARBONATE—300 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Liverpool
CAMPHOR OIL—15 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Yokohama
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
CARBON, POWDER—304 bgs, Niebrugge & Day, Liverpool
CARNAUBA WAX—18 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Kobe
CASEIN—3 bgs, Durban
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—140 dms, Stern Morgenthau & Co, Cochin
532 dms, Jacques Miasir, Cochin
CASTOR BEANS—389 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Jaemel
780 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port Au Prince
800 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
3,387 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Bahia
1,667 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
3,275 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
1,064 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Dares Salaam
253 bgs, Marcel Calvet & Co, Bahia
CELERY SEED—81 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bombay
94 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Bombay
175 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
33 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Marseille
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
3,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Trieste
CHILLIES—114 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Port Au Prince
CHLOROACETOPHENONE—1 dm, L Bing & Co, Hamburg
CHOLIC ACID—22 dms, Merck & Co, Buenos Aires
CHROMIC ACID—40 dms, Philipp Bros, Hamburg
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—12 dms, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Tandjong Priok
COCONUT OIL—450 tons, Zimmerman Alderson Carr Co, Cebu
COD OIL—100 dms, Atlas Refinery, St Johns
50 dms, Ottol Oil Co, St Johns
50 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, J W Hampton Jr & Co, St Johns
100 dms, C L Huisking & Co, St Johns
284 dms, J D Irvin & Co, Reykjavik
375 dms, Reykjavik
COPAL GUM—97 bkts, W H Scheel, Macassar
32 bkts, G H Lincks, Macassar
43 bkts, O G Innes, Macassar
16 bkts, France Campbell & Darling, Macassar
80 bkts, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Macassar
200 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
CORIANDER SEED—406 bgs, W E Martin Co, Casablanca
306 bgs, C T Wilson Co, Casablanca
344 bgs, M J Golombeck, Casablanca
625 bgs, W Willner Co, Casablanca
127 bgs, K I Litster, Casablanca
COTTON LINTERS—503 bls, Kauders Steuber, Rio de Janeiro
878 bls, Williamson Northup Co, Santos
CREAM OF TARTAR—1,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
100 dms, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—600 bgs, Reney Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J H Schroder, Casablanca
CUTTLEFISH BONE—10 bls, Trieste
250 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Venice
DAMMAR GUM—12 cs, O G Innes, Bangkok
DERRIS POWDER—729 bgs, Callao
DICYANDIAMIDE—20 cs, Conrey Products Co, Yokohama
EBONITE POWDER—100 bgs, F L Kraemer, Genoa
ERGOT—52 bgs, Judson Sheldon, Antwerp
FERTILIZER—38 bls, D G Arguimbau, Antwerp
67 bls, Genoa
32 bls, Melbourne
FISHLIVER OIL—40 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
30 dms, Cosmos Products, Yokohama
2 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
3 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
3 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,200 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Casablanca
FUEL OIL—187,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
309,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
103,692 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Amuay Bay
15,422 tons, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
102,253 bbls, British American Oil Co, Caripito
106,609 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
97,732 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALL, OX—14 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
2 bbls, Fine Chemical of Canada, Havana
1 dm, International Packers Commercial Co, Brisbane
SHEEP—1,674, Wilson & Co, Brisbane
GELATINE—57 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
GINGER ROOT—36 crts, S Rosen, Havana
31 crts, La Famosa Tropical Produce Co, Havana
24 crts, Mon Feng Wo Co, Havana
10 crts, Gatcheung Co, Havana
9 crts, Tung Sang Co, Havana
GLANDS—20 bbls, International Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
57 cs, Havana
GLUESTOCK—229 bls, John Gorvers, Puerto Plata
59 bls, Havana
466 rolls, John Gorvers, Barranquilla
117 bls, Richis & O'Connell, Casablanca
75 bls, H Meyer & Co, Callao
347 ser, A Boich & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
182 bgs, Karr Ellis & Co, Liverpool
508 bls, Port Iero
GLUTEN POWDER—100 bgs, Rotterdam
GLYCERIN—217 tons, L Pasternak & Co, Buenos Aires
27 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GYPSUM—4,821 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
4,670 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
ILMENTE SAND—9,800 tons, National Lead Co, Cochin
INDANTHRENE—25 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Bremen
IODINE—164 bgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
60 kgs, International Fertilizers Chemical Corp, Yokohama
IRON OXIDE—100 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Liverpool
YELLOW—2,000 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Casablanca
500 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Casablanca
2,000 bgs, J L Smith & Co, Casablanca
JALAP ROOT—8 bgs, Vera Cruz
KARAYA GUM—246 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Bombay
104 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
168 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
335 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
LAUREL LEAVES—159 bls, A Milner & Co, Piraeus
OIL—1 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Trieste
LEMON OIL—1 dm, Bernco International, Port au Prince
3 dms, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—4 dms, Cristobal
LICORICE ROOT—4,120 bls, Mac Andrews & Forbes Co, Taranto
129 bgs, Mac Andrews & Forbes Co, Taranto
LIME OIL—1 dm, H E Gould, Port au Prince
1 dm, Brown Bros, Vera Cruz
26 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Port of Spain
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—300 bgs, Paul Dunkell Co, Genoa
500 bgs, Genoa
MACE—97 cs, Catz American Co, Macasssar
13 cs, Catz American Co, Macassar
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—50 cs, Genoa
MANGROVE BARK—280 bgs, Knutz & O'Brien, Lourenco Marques
MENTHOL—252 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos
METACRESOL—15 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
MONTAN WAX—600 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MULLEIN LEAVES—39 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Algiers
MUSTARD SEED—400 bgs, Bari
MYROBALANS—1,717 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—600 cs, Republic Chemical Corp, Hamburg
400 bgs, Standard International Corp, Hamburg
735 bgs, American Union Transport, Hamburg
500 bgs, Antwerp
1,333 bgs, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
1,074 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,300 bbls, Stanco Inc, Aruba
NICKEL, CATALYST—3 dms, Universal Oil Products Co, Port of Spain
NIGER SEED—113 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bombay
NUTMEGS—65 bgs, Niebrugge & Day, Port of Spain
OCHER—840 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Capetown
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—45 dms, Flora Essential Oil Co, Itajai
67 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Itajai
40 dms, Chase National Bank, Itajai
OLIBANUM GUM—502 bgs, Aetna International Corp, Genova
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Bahia
PAPAIN—23 cs, C L Huisking, Tanga
PEATMOSS—8,710 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
800 bls, Lewis Intern Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
73 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
PEPPER, CHILLIES—110 bgs, Chase National Bank, Vera Cruz
110 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Vera Cruz
BLACK—160 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldas, Bombay
80 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Bombay
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Bombay
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bombay
160 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
400 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
80 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
80 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarnikow, Cochin
160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
480 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
240 bgs, A C Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, Ayrton Metal Co, Cochin
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
400 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
PETITGRAIN OIL—1 dm, U S Rubber Co, Buenos Aires
6 dms, Montevideo
PETROLEUM CRUDE—191,940 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
243,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
100,622 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
101,433 bbls, American Bitumuls Co, Las Piedras
PIMENTO—25 bgs, Tampico
LEAF OIL—2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
3 dms, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
POLLACK LIVER OIL—281 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
101 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Transocean Co, Yokohama
44 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
100 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Yokohama
PSYLLIUM SEED—299 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PUMICE—793 bgs, K F Griffiths & Co, Canneto Lipari
9 cs, C B Crystal & Co, Canneto Lipari
2 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Canneto Lipari
970 bgs, J H Rhodes & Co, Canneto Lipari
3,911 bgs, C B Crystal & Co, Canneto Lipari
1,530 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Canneto Lipari
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—205 bls, J Powell & Co, Mombasa
82 bls, McLaughlin Gromley King, Mombasa
100 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,746 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—350 btls, Mercantile Metal Ore Corp, Rijeka
100 flks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
130 flks, Vera Cruz
200 flks, Tampico
SANDALWOOD—200 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
SCHEELITE CONCENTRATE—371 cs, J W Hampton Jr, Kobe
SHARKLIVER OIL—15 dms, Albumina Supply Co Yokohama
55 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
7 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—13 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
191 bgs, Bangkok
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, C M Timm, Bangkok
SELENIUM METAL, POWDER—4 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Kobe
SESAMESEED—150 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cristobal
40 bgs, Louis Furth, Cristobal
200 bgs, W R Grace, Cristobal
334 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Cristobal
SOAPBARK—87 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Talcahuano
SODIUM CARBONATE—7,463 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—350 dms, Rosenthal Berecw Co, Yokohama
MONOGLUTAMATE—150 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
SQUILL ROOT—930 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Algiers
861 bgs, Brown Bros, Algiers
STARCH—189 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
STEARIN—300 bgs, Liverpool
STREPTOMYCIN—3 crts, Importex Adriatic Inc, Trieste
TALC—700 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
1,134 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Bombay
TANKAGE—1,730 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
558 bgs, H J Baker, Buenos Aires
TANNIC ACID—45 dms, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
TAPIOCA—250 bgs, Itajai
FLOUR—2,288 bgs, J P Morgan & Co, Itajai
5,100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Itajai
2,500 bgs, Trust Co of North America, Itajai
1,030 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
TARA POWDER—720 bgs, Salaverry
THYME LEAVES—86 bgs, H Marmoreck & Son, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—52 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Barranquilla
25 cs, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—35 cs, V Simidian & Co, Beirut
TUNG OIL—110 tons, Internatio-Rotterdam, Buenos Aires
TUNGSTEN ORE—979 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Melbourne
TUNU GUM—192 cs, L A Dreyfuss, Cristobal
TURMERIC ROOT—116 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Jacmel
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—48 cks, Lansen Naeve Corp, Rotterdam
1,439 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Hull
VANILLA BEANS—28 cs, Gerdau Madagascar Agency, Marseille
26 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseille
VEGETABLE WAX—56 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
167 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
WATTLE BARK—1,143 bls, R H Poirier, Durham
WHITING—1,792 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
3,600 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp
WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES—275 bgs, South American Minerals & Mdse Corp, Callao
100 bgs, Westinghouse International, Melbourne
100 bgs, National City Bank, Santos
145 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Penang
23 bgs, J W Hampton jr, Antwerp
WOLFRAMITE—740 cs, Felix Kramarsky Corp, Kobe
11 cs, J W Hampton jr, Kobe
WOOL GREASE—26 dms, Public National Bank & Trust Co, Adelaide
25 cs, The Traders Corp, Bremen
ZIRCON SAND—2,000 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

## Baltimore

BONEMEAL—1,102 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Antwerp
2,201 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Casablanca
FISHMEAL—1,800 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Casablanca
1,037 bgs, Wessel, Duval, Chimbote
IRON OXIDE, YELLOW—800 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Casablanca
MANGANESE ORE—860 tons, National City Bank, Coquimbo
MANGROVE BARK — 1,473 bgs, Grace National Bank, Esmeraldas
PEATMOSS—1,200 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,905 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
14,299 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
SUMAC LEAVES—100 bls, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Palermo
TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
VALONIA EXTRACT—2,438 bgs, W N Proctor Co, Port Tero
WATTLE BARK—551 bls, American Dyewood Co, Durban

## Boston

BONE—3,483 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
MEAL—1,871 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
1,215 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Rotterdam
DICYANDIAMIDE—300 cks, Henley & Co, Bremen
GLUTEN MEAL—5,843 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Buenos Aires
MELAMINE—160 cks, Henley & Co, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—7,200 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—833 bgs, Robin Shipping Corp, Itajai

## Los Angeles

COCONUT, DESICCATED—250 bgs, M S Cowen Co, Lisholt, Manila
COPRA, BULK—2,000 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Inc, Hongkong Transport, Legaspi
2,500 long tons, Order, Hongkong Transport, Cebu
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, International Products Corp, P & T Forester, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED, HULLED—200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Costal Nomad, Corinto
200 bgs, Bank of California, Costal Nomad, Corinto
ZINC SULPHATE—41 bbls, Warren Southwest, Inc, Seattle, Gothenburg

## Newport News

CRESYLIC ACID—5 dms, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,100 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen

## Norfolk

BONEMEAL—1,102 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—1,138 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,975 bls, W M Stone, Bremen
867 bls, Woodward & Dickerson, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,560 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
4,723 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Buenos Aires
4,397 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,229 bgs, Itajai
ZIRCON SAND—27,000 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Brisbane

## Philadelphia

ALCOHOL, STEARYL—540 bgs, Rohm & Haas, Liverpool
ANIMAL WAX—475 cs, Rohm & Haas, Oslo
BONEMEAL — 468 tons, Phila National Bank, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—550 cs, National Casein Sales, Copenhagen
CASTOR OIL—400 tons, Western Cottonoil Co, Santos
CHARCOAL—1,550 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alexandria
CHROME ORE—8,800 tons, E J Lavino, Masinloc
CLAY—450 bgs, Salamon & Bros, Bremen
China, 6,478 tons, Fowey
CORIANDER SEED—17 cs, W J Byrnes, Stockholm
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, Chemical Trust Co, Manchester
5 dms, J E Fox, Manchester
200 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Liverpool
100 dms, J E Fox, Liverpool
CRYOLITE—2,125 tons, Penna Salt Co, Ivigtut
FLUORSPAR—1,062 tons, Continental Ore Co, Genoa
DRY COLOR—914 bgs, C K Williams Co, Larnaca
GLANDS—49 dms, Rohm & Hass, Buenos Aires
GLUESTOCK—5 bls, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Market St National Bank, Colombo
GYPSUM—6,128 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
KYANITE ORE—42 tons, Chase National Bank, Calcutta
LEAD—17 tons, CP Hull, Liverpool
PETROLEUM CRUDE—148,280 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
242,344 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
120,306 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
215,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto la Cruz
109,260 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
202,926 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
15,104 tons, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena al Ahmadi
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
VANILLA BEANS—27 cs, Le Harve

## San Francisco

CARAWAY SEED—250 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
100 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Quinabigan
404 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
CAKE—2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Pacfic Vegetable Oil Co, Cebu
MEAL—179 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
CORIANDER SEED—250 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
CURRY POWDER—6 cs, Mailliard & Schmiedell, Calcutta
LEAD CONCENTRATES—312 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours, Callao
750 tons, Bank of London & South America, Callao
ORE—260 tons, Bank of London & South America, Callao
132 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours, Pisco
251 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Pisco
MUSTARD—103 ctns, Atlantis Sales Corp, London
OREGANO—220 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, La Libertad
PIGMENTS—200 bgs, W J Byrnes, Rotterdam
PUMPKIN SEED—77 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, La Libertad
SESAME SEED—50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
ULTRAMARINE, BLUE—20 cks, California Ink Co, Rotterdam

# Bids Wanted

**Baking powder,** 120,000 pounds, Quartermaster Depot, Purchasing Division, Chicago 9, invitation 52-381-B, October 23.

**Barium plaster,** 280,000 pounds, Army Engineers Corps, 1 Powell Street, San Francisco, invitation 04-203-52-436, October 22.

**Calcium carbide,** 360,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16, New York, invitation 9606, October 17.

**DDT,** 30,000 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase, Albany 1, invitation 2212, October 22.

**Drugs & chemicals,** unspecified, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 369-B, October 19; invitation 390-B, October 19; invitation 662-Q, and invitation 694-Q, October 16; invitation 382-B, October 22; invitation 416-B, October 23; invitation RQUB, October 23.

**Fingerprint remover,** 11,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16, invitation 9669, October 23.

**Fire extinguisher** charges, 6,000, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16, New York, invitation 9639, October 16; 3,500, same, invitation 9689, October 25.

**Glycerin,** 2,700 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16, New York, invitation 9657, October 26.

**Hydrogen peroxide,** 12,600 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16, New York, invitation 9639, October 25.

**Inhibitor,** 4,600 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16, New York, invitation 9650, October 30.

**Mercuric nitrate solution,** 1,488 quarts, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16, New York, invitation 9651, October 30.

**Oleomargarine,** 3,980,000 pounds, Quartermaster Depot, Purchasing Depot, Chicago 9, invitation 52-400-B, October 29.

**Soda ash,** powder, 200,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16, New York, invitation 9652, October 31.

**Soda lime,** 7,700 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16, New York, invitation 9676, October 31.

**Sodium cyanide,** 11,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16, New York, invitation 9633, October 24.

**Sodium sesquisilicate,** 8,750 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Washington 25, invitation BEP-87, October 16.

**Spices,** unspecified, 33,504 cans, Quartermaster Procurement Agency, 111 E. 16, New York, invitation QM-30-280-52-342, October 18; black pepper, ground, 141,600 pounds, same, invitation 353, November 1.

**Tablets,** colchicine, tryasine B, thyroid, sodium salicylate, sodium chloride, saccharin sodium, Veterans Administration, Procurement Division, Washington 25, invitation A-25, October 22.

**Tannin, quebracho,** 6,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16, New York, invitation 9634, October 24.

## Perfume Bases Tailored Price Regulation Asked

Members of the perfume bases industry advisory committee at their first meeting October 8 with Office of Price Stabilization officials said that a tailored regulation, which would permit them to adjust their ceilings to reflect changes in the cost of imported raw materials was desirable for their industry. The industry is now pricing under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, GCPR, although it has the option of pricing under the Manufacturers' General Ceiling Price Regulation, CPR 22.

Committeemen reported that their difficulty under GCPR was that, with recent disparate movements in individual materials prices, the normal relationship between costs and selling prices for perfume bases have become distorted. While, on the average, selling prices and raw material costs do not reflect any general squeeze on the profits of any concern, individual products fall between the two extremes of either showing a profit or showing a loss, with the unwholesome condition of the profitable items carrying the unprofitable ones.

The feasibility of setting ceilings upon those imported raw materials for which the American demand might determine the world price was discussed. Committee members generally did not believe that the United States made the world price for perfume base materials, and expressed the fear that import ceilings would either divert world supplies to other nations for speculative resale to this country at a later date or encourage foreign growers of essential oil crops to curtail their future production.

Members of the committee, all present are:—Eugene C. Barton, president, Compagnie Parento, Inc., New York; John Bush, controller, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York; Pierre J. Coutin, vice-president, Roure-Dupont, Inc., New York; Gerald J. Danco, president, Gerard J. Danco, Inc., New York; V. H. Fischer, vice-president, Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York; Dr. Alexander Katz, president, F. Ritter & Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; M. Lemmermeyer, president, Aromatic Products, Inc., New York; A. G. Nickstadt, Noville Essential Oil Company, New York; F. E. Shoninger, president, Antoine Chiris Company, Inc., New York, and H. P. Wesemann, vice-president, Fritzsche Bros., Inc., New York.

### Foote Lithium Award Granted

Robert S. Weisz, research engineer at the R.C.A. Laboratories at Princeton, N. J., has been granted the grand award in Foote Mineral Company's Lilthium Award Program. Titling his paper "Ferromagnetic Spinels Containing Lithium," the author demonstrated an unusually wide and penetrating background in the field of inorganic chemistry.

### *Trade Briefs*

**E. R. Squibb & Sons,** New York, has announced the release of "Antosen," a new fruit flavored, sedative cough syrup.

**Health Information Foundation** has appointed Edward T. Paccone to its public relations staff.


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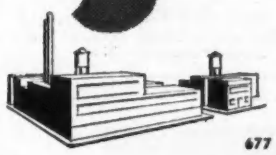

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# Obituaries

**John E. Nelson**

John E. Nelson, former executive vice-president and director of the Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., died October 6 in that city. He was seventy-three years of age.

Joining Gulf Oil in 1908 as assistant treasurer of the company and secretary to W. L. Mellon, Mr. Nelson was elected treasurer of Gulf in 1922, vice-president and treasurer in 1939, a director in 1941 and executive vice-president in 1948.

Mr. Nelson was also executive vice-president and a director of Gulf's subsidiary companies. In addition, he was a member of the parent company's executive committee, secretary of its finance committee, chairman of its annuity and service award committees, and a member of various other policy-planning groups. Under his direction, too, were the Gulf building, communications, and insurance departments.

**Walter T. Clark,** sales manager of Patterson-Sargent Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died September 29 in Shaker Heights, Ohio. He was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Clark was connected with Patterson-Sargent for over forty years.

**Emanuel Friedman,** who, with his brothers, Leo and Arthur, founded the Chemical Rubber Company in 1903 and the Cleveland Heater Company, both in Cleveland, Ohio, three years later, died October 7. He was seventy years of age. At the time of his death, Mr. Friedman was vice-president of the rubber company and secretary of the heater concern.

**Laura Gardner,** wife of Harry Gardner, former scientific director of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, died October 5.

**William J. Hoyt,** founder and head of Martin, Hoyt & Milne, San Francisco, Calif., died recently. Mr. Hoyt founded the west coast firm of manufacturers' agents in 1918. At present, in addition to San Francisco, the concern also has offices in Los Angeles, Calif.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.

**Thorwald Jensen,** retired marine superintendent of the Cities Service Oil Company, New York, died October 7 at his home in Fanwood, N. J. He was sixty-five years of age. Mr. Jensen joined Cities Service twenty-three years ago, serving first as chief engineer and then as superintendent of the marine department.

**Clyde E. Maxwell,** treasurer of the Peterson Ointment Company, Buffalo, N. Y., died October 4 in that city. He was fifty-four. Mr. Maxwell had been associated with Peterson Ointment for twenty-five years and had served as treasurer since 1949.

**Justin W. Meek,** petroleum engineer in Los Angeles, Calif., died recently in that city. He was seventy-eight years old.

**Dr. Otto F. Meyerhof,** professor of biochemistry at the University of Pennsylvania and 1923 Nobel Prize winner in medicine, died October 6 at his home in Philadelphia. His age was sixty-seven. A world authority in the field of physiological chemistry, Dr. Meyerhof became a member of Penn's medical faculty in 1940. He won the Nobel Prize for his studies of lactic acid and its relation to muscular energy.

**Arthur B. Morrison,** a chemist associated for many years with the Texas Company's research laboratories, died at his home in Beacon, N. Y., October 7.

**William A. Simonton,** who retired in 1930 as traffic director for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died at his home there October 9. He was eighty years old. Mr. Simonton had been associated with du Pont for twenty-seven years.

**Louis H. Sole,** retired sales manager of the Bon Ami Corporation, died October 7 in White Plains, N. Y. He was eighty-six years of age.

## *Trade Briefs*

**James L. Knight,** business manager at Armour Research Foundation, has been named assistant director of business operations.

**Allen N. DeBevoise,** manager of the southern division of South America, and Andrew Held, supervisor of the Indian division, recently visited Schering Corporation's home office in Bloomfield, N. J.

**Cutter Laboratories,** Berkeley, Calif., has appointed Cortez F. Enloe, Inc., New York, to work with the company on the development and marketing of pharmaceutical specialty products.

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## *Electro Chemists List*

—*Continued from page 5*

In solutions too dilute to passivate, chromate uptake was said to increase several fold. The results, they said, are best explained by adsorption of chromate and other anions by steel.

**Alkaline Detergents**

J. Fred Hazel, of the department of chemistry and chemical engineering, University of Pennsylvania, and William Stericker, of Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, reported on the "Effects of Alkaline Detergents on a Magnesium Die Casting Alloy." They stated that test panels of a magnesium die casting alloy, ASTM designation AZ91, were immersed in still and electrolytic baths of alkaline electrolytes at 90 degrees Centigrade. Weight changes and the appearance of the treated panels were noted.

It was found, they said, that the metal was not attacked by sodium hydroxide, sodium orthophosphate, and the more alkaline silicates, except when it was the anode. The magnesium ion sequesterers, tetrasodium pyrophosphate, Calgon, and Quadrafos were reported to have caused marked weight losses. Attack of the metal occurred in all cases where it was used as the anode, they concluded.

J. E. Stareck, of the research laboratories of United Chromium, Inc., Detroit, described a new process in which zinc was plated on iron and steel, or other basic metals, from an alkaline pyrophosphate zinc solution. The process was reported as being characterized by better throwing power, low hydrogen embrittlement, and minimum waste disposal problems.

**Aminophenol Yield**

Christopher L. Wilson and Handady V. Udupa, of the department of chemistry, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, reported on an investigation concerning the influence of various factors on the yield of aminophenol from 6-chloro-2-nitrotoluene. The most important increase, they said, resulted from efficient agitation, which was experimentally attained by high speed rotation of a cylindrical or disc cathode (copper or monel).

It was found that current efficiency, already high, increased to about 100 percent. Above a certain speed (1,000 rpm) of rotation, further increase was said to have had little effect on yield of para-aminophenol. This, they concluded, showed that the slow step was diffusion, with enhanced diffusion getting the intermediate hydroxylamine away from the cathode before it could reduce further.

Amalgamation of the cathode was said to have raised aminophenol from 21 to 58 percent with a stationary and 37 to 71 percent with a rotating copper electrode. This, they thought, was caused by a reduction of the catalytic effect on the cathode. Increase in temperature and acid strength also was found to raise aminophenol. In each case, they thought it was accomplished by increasing the speed of the rearrangement reaction rather than further reduction. Increase in the ratio of nitro-compound to catholyte was said to have reduced aminophenol, but left amine constant due to tarry products. These, they deduced, were probably the result of reaction of the intermediate hydroxylamine with nitro-compound.

They noted that current density was increased from 0.4 to 4 amp/dm² using a rotating cathode without seriously affecting yield. This, it was pointed out, contrasted strongly with the behavior of a stationary electrode when the yield drops to almost half. Using preferred conditions (20 percent acid, rotating amalgamated monel, 90 degrees, current density 4 amp/dm²), they reported the following nitro-compounds were reduced to give aminophenols in the yields indicated:—2-nitro-6-chlorotoluene, 70 percent; 2-nitro-4-chlorotoluene, 82 percent; ortho-nitrotoluene, 74 percent; ortho-nitrochlorobenzene, 76 percent; 2,5-dichloronitrobenzene, 72 percent, and nitrobenzene, 72 percent.

**Oxidation of Chloroacetaldehyde**

H. H. Roth, of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., reported on the electrolytic oxidation of chloroacetaldehyde to chloro acetic acid over a lead anode in 30 percent sulphuric acid. Current efficiencies of 81 percent were obtained with a yield of 89 percent at conversions of 21 percent to chloro acetic acid, he said. A current density of 0.002 amp/cm² was required. The corrosion rate of the lead anode was found to be uneconomically high, minus 1.12 x 10 degrees mdd.

## *Antibiotics Certification*

—*Continued from page 3*

factured by them is stable at room temperature.

For the optional addition of procaine hydrochloride USP, in a concentration not exceeding 2 percent, to procaine penicillin in streptomycin sulphate solution and to procaine penicillin in dihydrostreptomycin sulphate solution.

For a change in the minimum content of procaine penicillin per milliliter in streptomycin sulphate solution and procaine penicillin in dihydrostreptomycin sulphate solution from 300,000 units per milliliter to 100,000 units per milliliter.

For a change in the number of milliliters of these drugs that each immediate container may contain from a current maximum of ten milliliters to thirty milliliters.

For the use of soft gelatin capsules for aureomycin capsules.

For minor changes for conducting pyrogen tests for antibiotic drugs.

## *Chemicals in Foods*

—*Continued from page 3*

secticides differently than new ones. Where the older insecticides had a history of safe use they have been allowed to be continued to be used.

Mr. Magness emphasized that the application of fungicidal and related chemicals to certain fruit and vegetable crops is absolutely essential to the production of these crops, and everyone recognizes the value of fruit and vegetables in the national diet.

He explained that his staff is composed of specialists in the field of plant disease control, plant breeding, and in crop production. They are not trained in the field of toxicology, but must depend upon specialists in that field in other agencies for information on the possible deleterious effects of the chemicals on the welfare of consumers.

He said, however, that "we believe that the available evidence will indicate that the materials now being used commercially are entirely safe in the quantities present when the produce reaches the consumer."

## *Chemical Industry Seen*

—*Continued from page 5*

working standardization agencies, usually an appropriate ASA sectional committee, for development and ultimate processing as American standard.

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# Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Demand for both drug and flavoring botanicals was light last week. In drug items, some gain in call for materials of seasonal character has taken place and trading was said to have risen in volume above the very bad months of July and August. However, plenty of room for improvement existed without there being many indications that the improvement will actually be substantial in the immediate future. Articles such as white pine and wild cherry barks, benzoin gum, ipecac and blood roots, cocillana bark, accounted for what improvement was experienced in demand. The market index dropped 0.2 point to 217.0.

When contrasted with the lack of normal Fall demand, the general stability of drug prices was a trifle surprising. However, it was apparent that price competition was rather keen when firm orders were in sight and while some dealers had their sights on rather high levels, they were not above dropping said sights when business of important size might pend.

Failure of condimental botanicals to undergo a revival of demand was the cause of considerable concern. For many weeks bulk buying has been absent on spot, save for occasional exceptions. The call last week remained hardly above jobbing size and not a great deal of that sort of trade was reported in any quarter. Under such conditions, even firm to strong items at times yield some of their price position in order to get business proposed, however small it may be. In most respects, both drug and flavoring botanicals was more favorable to buyers than sellers.

## Balsams

**Copaiba**—Some suggestion of possible easing of the market was noted last week but most sellers continued to maintain quotations in steady fashion. Demand was moderate. However, one quarter did quote 5c. lower at $1.50 per pound.

**Tolu**—The market seemed to be rather unsettled last week and shading of open quotations took place occasionally. The increase in supplies has brought about considerable competition in local circles.

## Barks

**Cascara Sagrada**—The firmer character of the market continued to develop now that speculative operators have been shaken out of the market and control posed in regular dealers. For the most part, quotations ruled at 37c. to 38c. per pound although there was a suggestion that the minimum figure had been shaded by 1c. per pound at times.

**Sassafras**—Since this is the quiet part of the consuming year, price activity has disappeared and probably won't return in a major sense until the Spring requirements of the middlewest shall again appear in the market. Generally considered, the market was quiet but very steady last week.

**White Pine**—Demand for white pine compound has grown in size and along seasonal lines without bringing about a rise in quotations. Stocks were reported to be substantial in the country because of the excellent lumbering operations much of last Summer which afforded an ample supply of the white pine byproduct.

**Wild Cherry**—Seasonable interest has gained moderately and the limited improvement in sales has given a firmer undertone to dealers' quotations without resulting in an actual rise.

## Beans

**Vanilla**—The market was fairly quiet on spot last week. The heavy selling of a month ago or more apparently covered the immediate needs of flavoring extract manufacturers and hence they have been rather aloof from further buying during the past fortnight. Prices, however, have not weakened and considering the fact that at current levels Bourbon beans are practically at an all time low it is not surprising that current levels fail to be shaded especially with respect to top quality beans. Another element making for well supported spot prices has been the advance that took place at the origins as the result not only of buying by local importers but also of purchases made for the account of European manufacturing consumers.

## Flowers

**Arnica**—The true montana species was strongly held because stocks of such material have not been replaced in normal quantities. No more arnica is apt to come from Mexico because the Food and Drug Administration found Mexican flowers not to be genuine *Arnica montana*. All this accounts for the high price of 65c. to 66c. per pound.

**Chamomile**—According to local reports, replacement costs in foreign markets stand at levels suggesting that spot quotations should be higher. In fact, one dealer has already raised quotations to account for higher replacement costs but others indicated that demand at this time will not support prices much above the minimum prices quoted.

**Clover**—Although not very active at the moment, red flowers were exceptionally firm in price because of what had to be paid in the primary market to assure collection and preparation of the crop; numerous workers neglected the item entirely.

**Linden**—French shippers have offered fair quantities to this market without stirring local importers to much activity. Stocks were conservative on spot but at the present time all consumer requirements are being met at prices distinctly firm.

## Gums

**Aloe**—Curacao gum was strong, in low supply and not available at less than 60c. to 65c. per pound in any quarter. Very little has been offered from any primary market and prices were reported uniformly high and strong at the sources. Cape aloe was in similar position except that one quarter was still quoting around 35c. or 40c. per pound according to occasion. Others wanted upwards of 50c., alleging that primary market prices justified such a position.

**Benzoin**—Stocks seemed to be more than sufficient to meet the normal expansion of demand to be expected at this season of the year when tincture of benzoin has a rising consumption. The market was steady at 40c. to 45c. per pound.

**Karaya**—Demand should improve if textiles become more active as recently predicted by the industry leaders. However, at the moment, demand for gum was irregular and productive of a relatively low total volume of trade. The tendency seemed to be toward limited shading of open quotations.

**Locustbean**—The market remained competitive and depressed and is apt so to remain until marked improvement takes place in the textile industry. Quotations ranged 32c. to 39c. per pound.

## Herbs and Leaves

**Belladonna**—Domestic leaves turned out to be exceptionally high in quality; the potency is more than satisfactory. Considering the quality, the current price

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

*Drugs*

Aloe, Curacao, 20c. per lb.

*Other Articles*

Celeryseed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Sweet basil, Californian, 5c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

*Drugs*

Ginger root, African, 1c. per lb.
Cochin, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Helonias root, 10c. per lb.
Sarsaparilla root, Mexican, 3c. per lb.
Stillingia root, 2c. per lb.
Yellow dock root, 2c. per lb.

*Other Articles*

Anise, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Cassia, China, Canton rolls, ½c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 2c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Oragano, Italian, fancy, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Mexican, ½c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100—August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | Oct. 13, 1950 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 217.0 | 217.2 | 218.1 | 181.9 | 217.3 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

### *Imports Detained by FDA*

**Week Ended Oct. 5**

**New York**

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*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*


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**of 50c. per pound for domestic material is considered to be particularly attractive. Imported leaves continued to be available at 45c. per pound for a strictly USP potency. The domestic leaves average higher in potency than the imported merchandise.**

**Catnip**—Some fair selling has been reported from the domestic primary market but according to spot ideas, the call has been something less than normal in size. Stocks have proven to be sufficient to this time and prices at 65c. to 70c. per pound are considered attractive.

**Buchu**—Demand was routine and came mainly from takers of jobbing quantities. Undertones were steady and prices reflected the firmness prevailing in the primary market at Capetown, South Africa.

**Digitalis**—Competition was fairly keen and accounted for the absence of price advances for some time past. The domestic cultivation acreage yielded a crop excellent in size and quality. Foreign suppliers to this market have not pressed new crop very actively and their price views are not such as would stimulate much buying interest on the part of importers.

**Laurel**—Turkish leaves to arrive later were shaded to 12c. to 12½c. per pound. Other varieties showed no change in price.

**Lobelia**—Probably all requirements will be met. At least, no shortage threatens at this time when demand should be considerably better and seasonal that actually it is. The collection and marketing of leaves has been so small that high prices at 85c. to 90c. per pound continue. Stocks of herb were quoted spot at 45c. to 50c. per pound last week.

**Marjoram**—Chilean herb was cheaper at 22c. to 23c. per pound but other varieties continued in well stabilized price position.

**Sweet Basil**—Most of those quoting California leaves made the market $1.15 per pound but it was barely possible that $1.10 would be accepted if a firm order were directed to certain spot quarters.

## Miscellaneous

**Corn Silk**—The market became steadier following the moderate price decline which took place in the previous period. Although demand lagged, there seemed to be no further tendency toward shading quotations, possibly because at 12c. to 14c. per pound the item was said to be fairly in line with replacement cost.

**Ergot**—The origins were apparently firmly maintained in price and the belief that foreign price declines had come to an end seemed to prevail in local circles. Unsold stocks on spot were small in size and most of the material was already under contract engagement. Quotations were $7.50 to $8 per pound for spot goods and $7.25 to $7.70 for later arrivals.

## Roots

**Aletris**—It was said that current quotations will probably be maintained for some time to come unless a substantial change shall come over the primary market. No collector at the origin held more than a moderate amount of merchandise.

**Blood** — Slight more inquiry was reported but the quantities required of this market were rather small in size and usually did not exceed jobbing requirements. Prices seemed moderately firmer; at least, no further tendency toward shading was noted.

**Helonias**—As the result of some replacement buying at the origin, one spot quarter readjusted quotations downward to the basis of $1.65 to $1.70 per pound, at which price the market was reported to be quite dull.

**Mandrake** — Country and spot prices were fairly close together and fair stocks were said to be available here at 43c. to 45c. per pound—which did not leave the seller much profit, considering what now has to be paid first hands for further supplies.

**Sarsaparilla**—Mexican root was shaded to 22c. per pound but upwards of 25c. was still being asked in some directions. The shift in spot quotations was due solely to the taking of a slightly more competitive attitude at this time.

**Stillingia** — Under competition for a limited amount of business, the market was shaded to 28c. per pound. The range was to 30c. according to seller and quantity.

**Yellow Dock** — Some have replaced stocks at a more favorable cost at the primary market and this permitted a reduction in prices to 19c. to 20c. per pound during the past week.

## Seeds

**Anise**—Spanish seed was quoted lower at 16c. to 16½c. per pound although not all factors could or would confirm a price under 16½c. Other varieties lacked change. Most brokers have quit quoting on Chinese star anise.

**Cumin**—Withdrawal of export interest from the market brought a decline in spot quotations to 21c. to 21½c. per pound for Iranian, 22c. to 22½c. for Indian, and 22c. to 22½c. for seed from Morocco.

**Mustard**—Considerable interest has begun to develop in new crop domestic seed. However, shippers were disposed to maintain firm prices and factors in the West said that prices were not apt to ease earlier than the time when holders of new crop seek funds for payment of taxes.

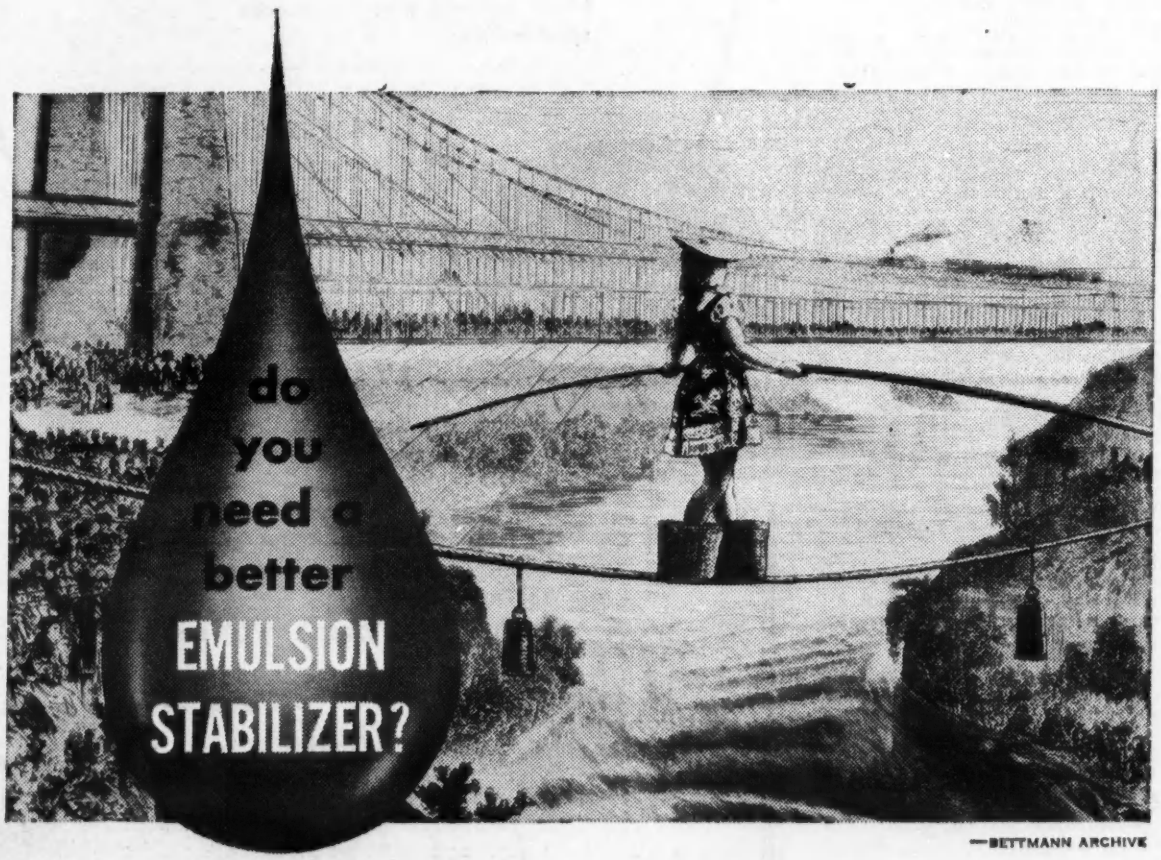
**Poppy**—Cables showed prices abroad to be holding well and that fact was reflected locally by quotations being maintained firmly in all quarters.

## Spices

**Cassia**—China Canton cassia was shaded a fraction to 16c. to 16½c. per pound for select rolls, and 15c. to 15½c. for broken select material. Honan and Yunnan cassia was in relatively conservative supply. Batavia cassia offered buyers considerable price advantage at currently quoted levels.

**Cinnamon**—No. 2 Ceylon spice was re-

—*Continued on page 73*

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# Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Following a rather active period of trading during the month of September, the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market was reported to have quieted down again. Last week found sales somewhat spotty. For the most part, the market was favorable to the purchaser as many items grew easier and showed signs of further weakening in the offing. Price advances were few and of no great consequence. Both clove and anise oils moved higher because of the diminishing spot supplies. Rosemary oil reflected the firmness in Spain, where a price floor prevented sales at more reasonable prices. A local adjustment in the pricing of Californian orange oil resulted in a slight advance. Small reductions were made in the spot quotations of cedarleaf, eucalyptus, nutmeg and petitgrain oils. Both Ceylon and Formosan citronella oils dropped further, the Ceylonese material showing the effect of a recent reduction in the export tax in that country. The price index moved down by the slight margin of 0.1 point to 222.2.

Mint oils were still unsettled, as spearmint gained strength and peppermint remained on the fence. There was a decidedly favorable turn taken in the wormseed oil market. It was reported that distillers were quite willing to offer material now at much lower prices. Most domestic oils were in a better supply position now that the Summer crops were in. Where they were still tight, there was promise of good quantities of new material to come before the end of the year.

A report issued by the NPA indicated that United States imports of perfumery, perfume materials and toilet preparations during the first six months of 1951 were valued at $2,856,810. This compared with a total value of $1,547,955 for imports during the same period of 1950. Of this, perfumery and toilet waters amounted to $804,233 against $532,150 during January to June of last year. Perfume materials brought into this country were worth $2,052,587 as against $1,015,805 in the same period of 1950. In all cases, the bulk of the material originated in France.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

Anise oil, 5c. per lb.
Clove oil, 25c. per lb.
Orange oil, Californian, 10c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, USP, 15c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

Cedarleaf oil, 10c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 10c. per lb.
Java-type, 5c. per lb.
Eucalyptus oil, 80-85%, 5c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, East Indian, 10c. per lb.
Petitgrain oil, 5c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | Oct. 13, 1950 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 222.2 | 222.3 | 229.0 | 132.7 | 199.2 |

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

## Essential Oils

**Anise**—A little firmer at the low end of the price range, this oil was offered at $1.75 to $2.60 a pound. There still appeared to be some good stocks on the spot market, but there has been no change in the problem of replacement. It would seem now to be impossible that there might still be some material to be bought abroad which could be proven to have been purchased prior to December 7, 1951, the date of the embargo on Red Chinese shipping.

**Apricot Kernel**—With the new crop in, observers in the trade foresaw a comfortable supply situation for this material. On spot, stocks were in fairly good shape and prices remained at the easy range of 45c. to 65c. a pound. The demand was rather small, but steady.

**Camphor**—This market was quiet last week. Replacements were readily available when needed and spot stocks have been replenished to a good extent. The domestic sassafrassy oil was in good supply at prices ranging from 26c. to 42c. a pound. The white oil was not quite as plentiful but it, too, was priced at 26c. to 45c. a pound.

**Cananga**—This market was pretty much out of the spot picture. There was only a small quantity here and there still to be sold. No offers could be obtained from the origin and it was not possible to tell just when new material might be expected.

**Cedarleaf**—A decline of 10c. per pound was reported in the spot quotation of this material. This placed the market at $2.80 to $3.50 a pound. Dealers' stocks were adequate to meet all requirements and replacements could be had with no difficulty. Just as soon as the freezing weather of the Winter sets in, production will be halted until Spring. Thus, the supplies put in before the cold weather will have to last for the entire Winter.

**Cedarwood**—No problem was involved in getting material from the country. Distillers have been keeping up production and prices were easy. Quotations stood at 55c. to 65c. per pound on the spot market.

**Citronella**—It has been reported that the export tax on this oil in Ceylon has been reduced sharply to 10c. per pound. This, it was expected, would result in a noticeable decline in the shipping price of the oil. This has been reflected in the spot market, where prices in the past week dropped 10c. in some places, making for a market of $1.40 to $2.40 per pound. The weakness of the market and the abundance of the cheaper Formosan oil has discouraged the purchases of oil from Ceylon in recent weeks. The Formosan material continued in its weak state at prices as low as 90c. a pound.

A recent report issued by the NPA gave many facts about the citronella oil production in Guatemala. According to this report, production of oil in that country was estimated at 1,500,000 pounds for this year. This would be some five times the output in 1947 (251,095 pounds). Because of the good returns this material brought to growers during the last year, its cultivation has been expanded with great speed. There were presently 10,900 acres planted to this grass. Average yield per acre was about 140 pounds last year. It has been reported that some farms yielded up to 235 pounds per acre. Under normal conditions there are four harvests each year. There are a total of seventy-five oil distillation plants. Those of the ninety growers who do not own such facilities, have contract arrangements with other nearby farms which have the equipment. The first planting site of citronella grass was along the Pacific Coast. More recent plantings were being made near the Mexican border. The success of these growths has stimulated interest in the coastal areas of the country, which were formerly undeveloped.

Control of the essential oils industry in Guatemala is in the hands of a cooperative called Oficina Controladora de Aceites Esenciales. This organization guarantees the quality of the oil and makes all arrangements as to price and contracts with buyers. It also determines the payments to producers, prorated as to quantity and quality. The Oficina sponsors research into the possibilities of expanding the essential oil industry in that country. Also aiding in this endeavor is the Instituto Agropecuario Nacional, a joint United States-Guatemala agricultural research group.

Approximately seventy-five percent of the output of oil has been shipped to the United States in recent years. Shipments are normally made by steamer from Puerto Barrios, although occasional air shipments are made.

**Clove**—The lowest actual offer last week was made at $3.50 a pound, a rise of 25c. from the last previous minimum. There were other nominal prices quoted below that level, but it was not believed that any oil could be bought at those quotations. Small stocks were still in the hands of some dealers but replacement buying was virtually at a standstill. Because of the small margin of profit allowed under the import price regulation, dealers were discouraged from making any purchases from the origin, where shipping prices were soaring. From all indications, prices can only go higher or stocks will become completely depleted, according to the trade.

**Eucalyptus**—Although it has been reported that there was little new material to be expected from the most important sources for the remainder of this year, the spot market has not shown the strength that might logically follow. Observers felt that a lack of demand has made for this situation. Several weeks ago, there was a spurt of activity in this market, but it now appeared to have ended. The 70-75 percent grade was unchanged in price at $1.15 to $1.40 a pound, but there was a slight decline of 5c. in the minimum quotation

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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of the 80-85 percent grade, putting the range at $1.25 to $1.55 a pound.

**Grapefruit**—While this market was generally considered to be tight, there was one dealer who could offer a good quantity of the oil last week. Prices were steady, ranging from $1.75 to $2.85 a pound.

**Lavandin** — Considerable softness was displayed by this market. Production in France this year was large and tended to weaken the prices both at the primary market and on spot. Also, carryover from the previous year was rather sizable. Quotations were reported at $3.50 to $5 a pound, but it was stated that these prices could be shaded.

**Lemon**—The Messina oil situation was unchanged. There continued to be good sized stocks of low-citral oil available at prices as low as $3.80 a pound, but the high-quality material remained scarce and exceedingly expensive. Oil from California was unchanged at $4.85 to $5 per pound, depending upon producer. Stocks continued to improve slowly, with promise of more material to come. The heavy demand of the Summer months has abated, but there continued to be good call from the confectionary industry.

**Lemongrass**—Rather good quantities have been coming to market at costs which have made possible a spot market of $3.60 to $4.25 a pound. Sales have been large. A report emanating from Guatemala has indicated that production for the year of 1951 would probably reach 300,000 pounds, some three times the output of 129,977 pounds in 1947. Current cultivation of this oil covers about 2,750 acres and the average yield per acre has recently been 110 pounds. There are normally four harvests each year. The high prices of the past year did much to stimulate the cultivation of this oil and there are now ninety farmers growing this grass, where there were only thirty-one five years ago. However, the past few months have brought less favorable returns to growers and may tend to discourage the further expansion, it was believed.

**Nutmeg**—One dealer could offer the East Indian variety at a price of $4.35 a pound, some 10c. below the last previous minimum quotation. The oil was rather firm at the present time, but individual handlers held good sized stocks. West Indian oil was steady at $4 to $4.75 a pound, where it was available. Trading activities were mild.

**Ocotea Cymbarum**—While some quarters continued to quote at 75c. a pound, other dealers claimed that this market has strengthened in the past few weeks. More generally, prices were held at 80c. to $1.10 a pound. It was believed that there were large quantities of oil at points of shipment, but the price floor in effect in Brazil has discouraged much of the buying.

**Orange**—Although the market was considered to be on the easy side, an adjustment made by local dealers resulted in a slight increase in the minimum quotation of Californian oil to $2.45 a pound. Elsewhere, quotations ranged to $2.75 a pound, according to brand. Floridian oil was not quite as plentiful as was the Western variety, but market prices remained at $2.35 to $2.75 a pound. It was reported that the production in Florida exceeded the output of the previous season. The demand, while not as frantic as it was during the Summer months, continued to be good, particularly for the candy and food industries.

**Patchouli**—Still no change was reported in the exceedingly weak situation surrounding this oil. Prices stood at $13 to $23 a pound, but it was said that dealers would be willing to sell below that level if a sizable order was received. There was virtually no interest in the material. Much of the oil being offered at the lower prices was purchased at far higher cost. Shipping prices at the origin were reported to be still lower than the spot quotation at this time.

**Peppermint**—It has been said that growers have been trying to hold prices up in this market, but they have not met with much success. Supplies remaining from last year were large and the yield of this year's crop has been quite ample. Thus, buyers were unwilling to pay more for the oil than they have during the past year. Natural oil prices on spot held at $7.25 to $8.25 a pound and those for the redistilled article remained at $7.60 to $8.75 a pound.

**Petitgrain**—Quoted as low as $3.15 per pound, this material was in an easy position on the spot market. Despite the price floor in effect in Paraguay, there seemed to be little difficulty in getting replacements at costs far below that level. Much of the material brought to this market was said to have come through other South American countries.

**Rosemary**—The lowest quotation reported for the USP grade last week stood at $1.10 a pound, an increase of 15c. There was also a tendency toward stronger prices for the technical grade. This strength was the result of the enforcement of a price floor in Spain. It would appear that shippers were willing to sell at lower prices, but were restrained by the government.

**Sage**—Dalmatian material was offered more freely from Yugoslavia at prices which would allow for a spot market of $13.25 to $15.90 a pound. While these prices were a bit easier than they were during the early part of the year, they were still far too high for many users. The Spanish variety, like other materials of that origin, showed the effect of the price floor which was being enforced very rigidly by the Spanish government. This resulted in an extension of the market range, which stood at $1 to $2.65 a pound.

**Spearmint**—Although there remained a few offers below $7 a pound, the market seemed to be moving to that level and even as high as $7.50 a pound. Since this is one of only two oils which are not controlled by OPS, there seemed to be no limit as to

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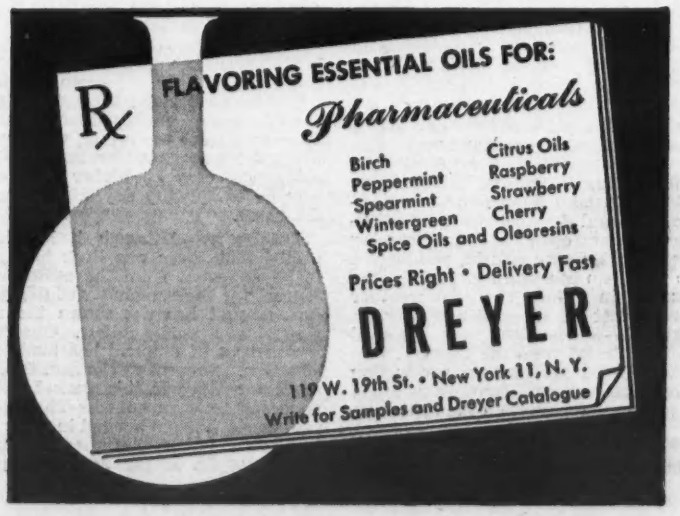

the amount it might be raised. Only the reluctance of buyers to pay the high prices may keep them from going up still further. Stocks, both at the shipping centers and on spot were limited and will probably remain so for the remainder of the year.

**Spruce**—Stocks were plentiful and prices rather easy for the present. However, as the colder weather approaches, it must be remembered that replacements will cease to come to market when the freezing weather sets in. Pricewise, this remained unchanged at the recently reduced level of $2.20 to $3.15 a pound.

**Wormseed**—New crop influence was beginning to be felt in this market. The minimum quotation stood at $7.85 a pound as it has throughout the year, but the excessive prices that were in effect elsewhere in the market have now come down to a marked extent. The majority of quotations were made between $8 and $8.25 a pound. Prices being asked in the country have been more favorable making it easier for dealers to replenish their stocks. Contributing to the ease of the market situation was an apparently good carryover in country in addition to a rather successful crop. Producers seemed to be anxious to sell their material and there was a definite downward trend in the primary market, according to the trade.

## Aromatic Chemicals

**Acetophenone**—Stocks were said to be fair. Based on the lack of adequate quantities of basic chemicals, production of the item was necessarily limited. Prices were steady for the material sold, ranging from $1.45 to $1.85 per pound.

**Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde** — There has been a marked improvement in the supply of this material, although it was far from abundant. Quotations remained at the range that has been in effect since early in the year at $1.95 to $2.65 per pound.

**Anethol**—Large quantities of this material available at prices of $1.35 to $1.60 a pound have done much to keep the diminishing stocks of anise oil from moving higher in price. There did not seen to be much interest in the material at present.

**Anisic Aldehyde**—This material was available in abundance, but there was virtually no demand for it. Stocks of manufacturers were built up last year in anticipation of a heavy demand which never materialized. This has left sellers with large amounts of the chemical still on hand. Quotations were still $2.50 to $2.85 a pound.

**Geraniol**—Continuing to be easy, these materials could be had in good volume at the recently reduced price levels. The citronella oil market continued to slide downward making it entirely possible that these aromatics might drop still further. The market was presently very favorable to the buyer.

**Methylheptin Carbonate** — There were adequate supplies of this high-priced item to meet the normal demand. Only small volume is traded at any time and prices have been unchanged for the past year at $35 to $45 per pound.

**Musk**—The supply picture of the synthetic materials was much brighter as producers reported ketone stocks to be much improved. Ambrette was said to be coming along at a better rate and might soon become equally comfortable as to supply. Xylol, which had been easy throughout the period of tightness of the former two materials, was now even more plentiful. Prices for all varieties were unchanged. Ambrette could be had at $5.60 to $5.85 a pound, ketone at $5.35 to $5.60 and xylol at $1.65 to $1.90 a pound.

**Terpineol**—Manufacturers of this pine oil product have built up very large stocks and were ready to offer as much as any user might want. This was a reversal of the situation that prevailed at the beginning of the year when the material was exceedingly scarce. Market prices were steady, ranging from 43c. to 55c. a pound for the prime grade and 50c. to 61c. for extra grade.

## *Botanical Drugs*

*—Continued from page 70*

duced to 27c. to 28c. per pound and competition was keen for the limited amount of orders in the market last week.

**Ginger**—Some easing of prices testified to the absence of sustained request. Basically, the market was still statistically opposed to any sustained recession in local values. African root was down to 32½c. to 33c. per pound; unbleached Cochin, 45c. to 46c.; Jamaica No. 2, 61c. to 62c, No. 3, 59c. to 60c; and Nigerian, 31c. to 32c.

**Mace** — Further competition put the price of No. Siauw material down to the basis of $1.12 to $1.13 per pound.

**Pepper**—Quotations strengthened along with trading and black pepper actually on spot brought $1.71 per pound most of last week. October delivery was worth $1.71. November delivery, $1.69, December delivery, $1.68. January-March shipment, $1.50.

September shipments from India were said to range 700 to 800 tons and that was larger than the average monthly shipments since last May. However, by the end of October, imports will be over 2,000 tons less than last year. Stocks reported in New York warehouses at the end of September were 426 tons against 737 tons at the end of August. Contributing to the general firming of the market last week was the understanding that the Federal government wants to buy 70 tons of ground pepper for delivery during the first ten days of January next.

Black pepper prices were as follows on Friday:—Spot, $1.69 per pound; October delivery, $1.68 to $1.69; November delivery, $1.67; December delivery, $1.65; January shipment, $1.54; March shipment, $1.47.


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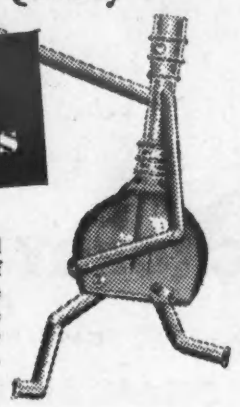

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# Protective Coatings Materials

Vermilion red advanced 1c. last week. Bone black continued to move steadily and at good levels. Supply was reported up to the market. Practically every grade of carbon black was in satisfactory demand and the supply was just about able to fill it. The prices of cobalt oxide as well as those of the cobalt organic salts were holding at previous levels, despite the recent advance in the metal. Producers were waiting to hear what Washington would permit them to do on price. The same condition prevailed for lead and zinc pigments, which were at the old listings, despite the recent advances in the lead and zinc metal prices.

Synthetic resins were reported improving on demand although the improvement was still a little spotty. Urea-formaldehydes had not picked up as much as some others and were in a free supply position. Melamines had eased up somewhat from their former position of tightness. Alkyds were at fairly good levels of demand, with the government taking up material that was not being absorbed by private industry. Pure phenolics were not in a good supply because of the shortage of phenol. They were available, however. Modified phenolics were in a fair spot as to supply. Maleics were at a good level supplywise and the demand was about fair, with the slowness in the furniture industry having its effect.

Polystyrene prices were unchanged as one producer held to its old listings. The gums picture was without any considerable change. The demand was not at what could be called high levels, although it was said that there were evidences of a better tone to business, resulting from the ending of the hot weather and the fact that inventories in the hands of consumers were getting lower. Supply here was sufficient for the current rate of ordering. Domestic and Argentine casein held unchanged on price and the demand was still on the slow side. There had been some slight increases in the demand recently, but they lasted only briefly. The demand for lecithin was at good levels and there was enough of the material available to accommodate the purchases.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 1c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, 10c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 35c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 40c. per 100 lbs.

**Prices Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | Oct. 13, 1950 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 212.8 | 212.8 | 212.8 | 173.7 | 206.6 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

## Prime Pigments

**Black, Bone**—The demand for this item was at good levels and it was moving steadily. Supply was at a strong point to make the filling of orders no particular problem.

**Black, Carbon**—Israel consumed 220,500 pounds of this material in 1950, which amounted to a considerable increase over the 88,200 pounds consumption of the previous year, according to information supplied by the Department of Commerce. Consumption in 1951 is estimated at 308,700 pounds.

The prices of this material continued to hold here at the previously established listings. The demand was reported to be at good levels for practically every grade. Supply was said to be at a point where it was just about able to fill the demands of consumers.

**Cobalt Oxide** — Although the industry had taken steps to obtain relief in light of the recent advance in the price of the metal, there was no word from Washington last week on what the producers would be permitted to do with the price of the oxide and therefore the old listings were holding.

**Lead Pigments**—There was nothing new in the price picture at the end of the week. Producers were still waiting for information from Washington as to what they might be permitted to do regarding their listings in light of the recent advance that had been permitted in lead metal. Since the advance made no mention of lead products, the prices were holding at previous levels, and although the industry hoped for relief it was hard to say when any action would be taken by the authorities in Washington. Because of the price situation there were reports of producers who had suspended sales pending a clarification of the price picture.

**Lithopone**—The government of Madras, India, is planning to establish a lithopone industry, according to the Department of Commerce. As a result of a recent survey, it is proposed to erect a plant of 2,500-ton capacity at Vempalle. The industry is being opened to private operation. The government is prepared to help financially and otherwise.

**Red, Vermilion, Quicksilver**—This item advanced 1c. a pound last week to become $3.91.

**Zinc Pigments**—Producers were still waiting for information from Washington at the end of the week regarding what they might be permitted to do with the pigments prices in light of the recent advance in the metal. They had no idea just how long it would take before they would receive any definite information. In some quarters producers had stopped selling material because of the price condition, although in others sales were still being made to regular customers. The industry will have to have special permission from Washington to change the current listings of the metals since the original order on the metal made no mention of the products.

## Synthetic Resins

On the whole, the demand for the synthetics was reported to be picking up from the easy period of the summer. The improvement was still a little spotty. It was said by one producer that some accounts were still slow but that others had become more active than they had been. Although business was not at the levels that were observed early in the year, the improvement was apparent and one source said that the current month was better than July and while it was selling more material than it had in July it was in a position where it could still sell more. The easings in demand that had been observed were probably the result of high inventories. Consumers had been buying heavily and when they found they were having less difficulty in obtaining material they began using their inventories. That fact, along with summer vacations shutdowns in the consuming industries, helped bring about the easier demand situation of the summer months. It was thought that the inventories had been worked down at this time and that at least part of the reason for the increased interest was the desire on the part of consumers to replenish their stocks.

The demand for the urea-formaldehydes had not picked up very much since the summer months and it was reported that they were in a position where purchasers could obtain them freely. The situation as far as the melamines was concerned had shown an easing on availability. The demand for the alkyds was at fairly good levels. Material that was not being taken by private industry was being absorbed by the government and this was helping to hold up the general levels of demand. Pure phenolics were not in a good position.

## *Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: August*

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in August, 1951, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $101,945,628. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1950 follows:—

| | Total sales reported by 680 establishments | Classified sales reported by 580 establishments | | | | Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer | Industrial sales | | | |
| | | | Total | Paint and varnish | Lacquer | |
| 1951—August | $101,945,628 | $33,795,927 | $36,442,152 | $29,017,109 | $9,425,043 | $9,737,549 |
| Total, 8 months | 841,185,221 | 445,983,719 | 317,957,992 | 237,441,937 | 80,516,055 | 77,243,510 |
| 1950—August | 122,630,858 | 66,970,628 | 42,195,538 | 30,833,368 | 11,362,170 | 11,464,692 |
| Total, 8 months | 755,562,166 | 419,928,772 | 265,115,444 | 195,629,188 | 69,486,256 | 70,517,950 |

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*


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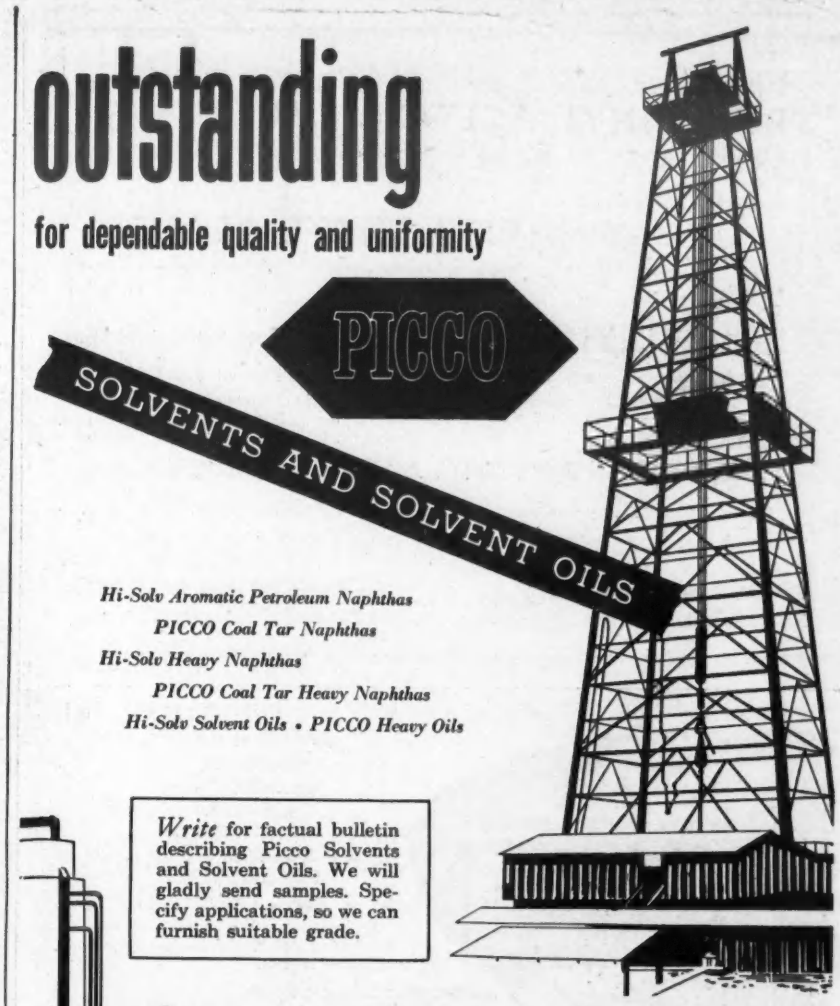

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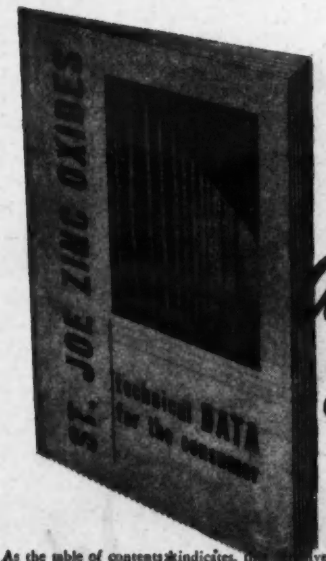


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to Purchasing Agents and Technologists in the ZnO-consuming industries—with our compliments

As the table of contents indicates, this comprehensive page book is intended to be a complete and informative manual on lead-free zinc oxide. In preparing the book, we have included only that material which we considered to be of maximum interest and value to technologists in the consuming industries.

The book has been divided into two parts. Section I concerns itself with the production of St. Joe commercially lead-free zinc oxides; it is a detailed and illustrated, step-by-step itinerary which begins underground in one of our zinc mines in upper New York State, and ends with the packing of the finished product in our Josephtown, Pennsylvania plant. Section II contains representative technical data on our various grades of black, red and green label zinc oxides, accompanied by photomicrographs and charts analyzing their particle size distribution characteristics. In addition, Section II includes a brief discussion of the role of zinc oxide in the major consuming industries.

Our reason for devoting twenty pages of this book to the production aspects of our zinc oxides will become apparent upon consideration of these facts: The trade term "Zinc Oxide" describes a series of materials that may be quite different from the material which is identified by the chemical symbol ZnO. Actually, ZnO is only a part of the materials thus described although its content is usually from 95.0 to 99.8% by weight. Other materials which may be a component part of commercial zinc oxides are, in some cases, beneficial and in others objectionable from the viewpoint of the consumer as well as the manufacturer.

Generally speaking, the characteristics possessed by the various zinc oxides now on the market were not developed by specifications set up by consumers, *but are the result of the various conditions surrounding the manufacture of the pigments.* A knowledge of zinc oxide production is thus an asset to consumers because different production methods result in pigments possessing different chemical or physical properties, and their applications have certain limitations which are important for consumers to recognize. This is the reason we have covered our production methods in considerable detail, and it is our belief that this will result not only in a better and wider utilization of commercially lead-free zinc oxides generally, but also in a greater appreciation of the high quality of St. Joe Zinc Oxides.

CONTENTS
- A Short History of the St. Joseph Lead Company
- The Production of St. Joe Zinc Oxides
- General Properties of Zinc Oxide
- Zinc Oxide in Rubber Compounds
- St. Joe Rubber Grade Zinc Oxides
- Zinc Oxide in Protective Coatings
- St. Joe Paint Grade Zinc Oxides
- Zinc Oxide in the Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Other Industries
- Zinc Oxide in the Ceramic Industries
- St. Joe Ceramic Grade Zinc Oxides

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tion as far as the supply was concerned and this resulted largely from the shortage of phenol. There had been reports, however, that some producers of phenol were under a little less pressure than they had been. One producer stated during the week that despite the tightness pure phenolics were still available. Modified phenolics were reported to be in about a fair position as far as the supply was concerned. The maleics were said to be in a good position as to supply and the market could be satisfied without any pinch. The demand continued at about fair levels, and the absence of any great activity in the furniture industry was one of the reasons for this.

**Polystyrene**—The spread in prices continued last week as one producer still held to the old listings, which represented the low of the range. In other sections of the industry the price had been increased recently.

## Natural Resins

The gums supply at the source last week was reported to be not big although there was sufficient of it available to accommodate the current requirements of importers in this country. The trade here was still finding it a somewhat difficult thing to get a clear picture of the price trends at the source. The producers abroad were reportedly selling in good amounts to countries other than the United States and that was helping to hold the price up there. They were also being forced to compete with the rubber and tin industries for labor. The demand here was about what it had been recently. It was reported to be on the quiet side, although it was steady enough, and the price structure held to its previous levels. There was some evidence of a better tone to the market, it was said, and this was thought to result at least partly from the coming of the cool weather and from the fact that consumers had not done much buying lately and were therefore probably in a pretty low position as far as their inventories were concerned. There was enough material on the market to handle the current rate of purchasing, although it had been said that there might be some shortages in some grades if the demand should pick up in a sharp manner.

**Shellac**—There was no great change in the market conditions for this material during the week. Some evidence of a better tone to the demand was apparent, although it was spotty. Supply was at ample levels for the current needs of purchasers. Lemon No. 1 was listed at 56c. to 57c.; Lemon No. 2 at 54c. to 55c.; superfine at 52c. to 53c. and TN at 50c. to 51c. Bleached bonedry in bags was listed at 56c., in barrels at 57c. and in kegs at 59c. The refined was 10c. higher.

## Miscellaneous Materials

**Casein**—There was not a great interest apparent in the purchasing of Argentine material last week. Towards the end of the previous week it was reported that there had been a slight increase in the demand but that appeared to have quieted down. The Argentine, it was said, will not make any price changes because at the present time their supply is low and the new production is expected to be late this year because of weather conditions. French material was offered at 27¾c. to 28c., duty paid. There are reports that Germany soon will be in the market for large amounts of material. Choice quality Danish was reportedly available at 32¾c. for November arrival and New Zealand was also reported to have considerable amounts of material on hand which it was offering at 34½c. for December arrival. The situation as far as the domestic material was concerned was reported to be without any particular change. The demand was on the slow side. It was reported that in the early part of the week there had been some increase in purchasing but that lasted for only a short time and interest soon returned to the levels of the recent past. Supply here continued at high enough levels to accommodate the present rate of purchasing without any particular trouble.

Production and stocks of dry casein in August were at the highest levels for the month in several years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. August output was 1,800,000 pounds, a gain of 20 percent from a year earlier and 10 percent from the 5-year August average. For the first 8 months of 1951, production totaled 17,530,000 pounds, a gain of 26 percent from a year earlier, and 11 percent from the 5-year average for the period.

Manufacturers' stocks of dry casein on August 31 were estimated at 6,050,000 pounds, the highest for the date since 1942, an increase of 95 percent from a year earlier and 67 percent from the August 31 average for 1945-49. On the same date in past years, holdings have ranged from 2,000,000 pounds in 1949 to as high as 15,445,000 pounds in 1942.

**Production**

| | 1945-49 average | *1950 | *1951 |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 1,152,000 | 1,260,000 | 1,200,000 |
| February | 1,233,000 | 1,100,000 | 1,365,000 |
| March | 1,590,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,840,000 |
| April | 2,037,000 | 2,140,000 | 2,250,000 |
| May | 2,851,000 | 2,350,000 | 3,300,000 |
| June | 3,117,000 | 2,600,000 | 3,500,000 |
| July | 2,167,000 | 1,480,000 | 2,275,000 |
| August | 1,634,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,800,000 |
| Total | 15,781,000 | 13,930,000 | 17,530,000 |

**Stocks Held by Driers at End of Month**

| | 1945-49 average | 1950 | 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 2,528,000 | 1,325,000 | 1,575,000 |
| February | 2,448,000 | 1,525,000 | 1,760,000 |
| March | 2,209,000 | 1,760,000 | 2,225,000 |
| April | 2,803,000 | 2,350,000 | 3,300,000 |
| May | 2,682,000 | 2,925,000 | 3,945,000 |
| June | 4,090,000 | 3,820,000 | 5,700,000 |
| July | 3,752,000 | 3,410,000 | 6,400,000 |
| August | 3,615,000 | 3,100,000 | 6,050,000 |

* Estimated. Subject to revision when the final enumerations are available for 1950.

**Cobalt Organic Salts**—Washington still had not informed the producers of lino-

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leate, naphthenate and resinate on what they might be permitted to do with the price structure in view of the recent change in the price of cobalt metal. Application had been made for relief but it was uncertain how long it might take for information to arrive in the hands of the producers.

**Glue**—Production of hide glue during the month of July, according to figures just released by the Bureau of Census, amounted to 3,848,080 pounds. This was considerably below the output for June, for during that month the production was recorded at 5,979,308 pounds. July of this year was about equal to July of last year, for during the latter period the production amounted to 3,818,949 pounds.

Shipments of hide glue during July of this year, the Bureau reported, amounted to 4,786,990 pounds. This was lower than the figures for the previous month as well as for July of last year. The total at the end of June in 1951 amounted to 5,708,181 pounds and at the end of July last year it amounted to 6,084,778 pounds.

Stocks of hide glue at the end of July of this year totaled 7,850,376 pounds. This was lower than the previous month's figure for that amounted to 8,742,784 pounds and was also lower than the 10,987,612 pounds figure of July of last year.

**Lecithin**—The price structure for this material was unchanged during the week. There was enough of the material on the market to handle the ordinary requirements of consumers although it could not be said that there were any overstocks. This is the season when the new beans are coming in and this will of course have some effect on the picture in the future. The demand continued to hold at good levels. The edible, technical, bleached, was listed at 20c. in carloads and 21c. in less than carloads. The unbleached was listed at 19c. in carloads and 20c. in less than carloads.

## Naval Stores

Sweden's imports of solid rosin in the first quarter of 1951 amounted to 2,019 metric tons, valued at 1,841,000 crowns, compared with 1,800 tons in the corresponding period of 1950 and 4,776 tons in the fourth quarter of that year. About 68 percent of imports of rosin in 1950 were from the United States.

Imports of turpentine in Sweden in the first quarter of 1951, although higher than in the corresponding period of 1950, decreased sharply from those in the fourth quarter. They amounted to 41 tons in the first three months of 1951, compared with 4 tons in the period January-March 1950 and 300 tons in the fourth quarter of 1950. Tall oil imports increased substantially in the first quarter of 1951 and were more than twice those in the calendar year 1950.

Consumption of naval stores in Canada, according to the Department of Commerce, is at a higher rate than in 1950. The tight supply situation earlier in the year has eased and most products are readily available. The market, it was stated, began to pick up in August after a quiet period.

Although there has been a slowing down in Swedish imports, which are almost entirely from the United States, totals for 1951 are expected to reach record levels. Wholesalers believe that the trade is aware of the large and continuing demand for naval stores, that prices are not likely to drop more for some time, and that with no large surplus in the United States

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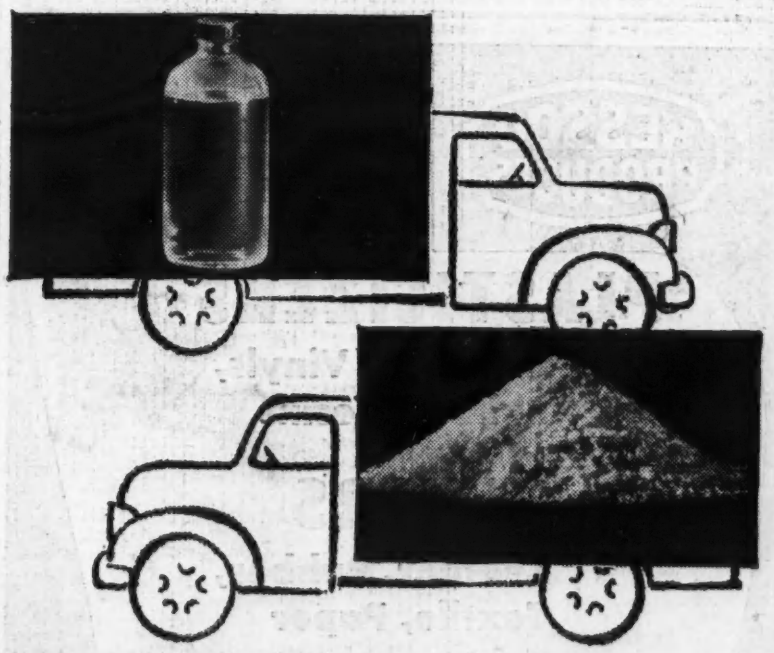
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normal demand there in the fall may bring a decided tightening in the market.

## Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended October 12 was as follows:—

**Gum Rosin**

| | Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri.* | New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Thurs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | $7.00 | $7.00 | $7.00 | $7.00 | ... | $10.00 $10.75 |
| D | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | ... | 10.00 10.75 |
| E | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | ... | 10.00 10.75 |
| F | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | ... | 10.00 10.75 |
| G | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | ... | 10.00 10.75 |
| H | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | ... | 10.00 10.75 |
| I | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | ... | 10.00 10.75 |
| K | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | ... | 10.00 10.75 |
| M | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | ... | 10.00 10.75 |
| N | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | ... | 10.00 10.75 |
| WG | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | ... | 10.70 11.45 |
| WW | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | ... | 10.80 11.55 |
| X | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | ... | 10.80 11.55 |
| | Drums | | | | | |
| Sales | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Receipts | 118 | 922 | 52 | 28 | ... | |
| Shipments | ... | 1,418 | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Stocks | 18,616 | 18,120 | 18,170 | 18,198 | ... | |

**Gum Turpentine**

New York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b. gal. (7 lbs.), .88½
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. (7 lbs.), 1.00

| | Savannah Exchange, Bulk Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per gal | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | ... |
| Sales, dms | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Receipts, dms | 841 | 24 | 734 | 603 | ... |
| Shipments, dms | 552 | 696 | 342 | 55 | ... |
| Stocks, dms | 11,480 | 10,806 | 11,198 | 11,746 | ... |

* Holiday.

## N.Y. Paint Technicians Hear Committee Reports

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club at its October 11 meeting held at 2 Park avenue, New York, presented detailed reports of the activities of its technical committee. Previews of the research papers to be presented by the New York club at the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs this November in Atlantic City, were presented to the membership. There were also resumes of work done by the various subcommittees, given in the form of oral progress reports.

The papers to be presented at the convention, representing work completed by two of the club technical sub-committees, deal with the methods of measuring the dry hiding power of paints, and with the flooding and floating of pigments in protective coating films.

Heading the committee project on the dry hiding power of paints was Edward J. Dunn, jr., of the National Lead Company, while the flooding and floating work was headed by E. G. Shur of the finishes division of Interchemical Corporation.

## New York Paint Club To Hear Keiser Thurs.

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its first fall meeting October 18 at the Biltmore hotel, New York. Cocktails will be served at 6:30 p.m., with dinner following one-half hour later. Speaker of the evening will be Maj. Gen. Laurence B. Keiser, commanding general at Indiantown Gap, Pa.

## McNamara Joins Ullman

James D. McNamara has joined the Sigmund Ullman Company, division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., as offset technical service manager. After serving a four-year apprenticeship with R. Hoe & Co., Mr. McNamara spent nine years as offset installation, service and erection man for Webendorfer Press Manufacturers. For four years prior to joining Sigmund Ullman, he was employed by American Type Founders as offset specialist at its Elizabeth, N. J., plant and manager of the offset department at ATF's Chicago branch.

### Enterprise Develops New Paint

Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago, has developed a new patented paint which is said to prevent dirt and grime from penetrating into the pores of the paint film. Called "Staize-Clene," the new product is claimed to stay clean 79 to 90 percent longer than other maintenance finishes. Further, it is said that "Staize-Clene" can be washed 18 percent faster and will save up to 40 percent in maintenance costs.

### Mineral Pigments Has New Unit

Mineral Pigments Corporation, Muirkirk, Md., has announced the opening of a new iron blue plant. The products will be marketed under the trade name, "Texturized" iron blues. At the same time, the concern has announced the addition of Alan Insley to its New York staff.

## NYU Paint Symposium Papers for '50 Available

Full text of papers presented at the third symposium on varnish and paint chemistry at New York University College of Engineering in November, 1950, under the direction of Dr. Max Kronstein are now available at $2 per copy. Including many pages of tables, charts and photos, the seventy-two-page volume contains eleven papers ranging in subject matter from "Comparative Oxidation of Drying and Semi-Drying Oils" to "The Use of Cathodic Protection with Conventional Paint Systems."

The university reports that the supply of copies of the 1948 symposium papers is now exhausted, but that orders can still be placed for the 1949 volume at $4 per copy. The 1949 and 1950 symposium volumes are available at $5, if bought together. Requests for copies should be directed to V. W. Paulen, bureau of public information, NYU College of Engineering, New York 53.

## Stein, Hall & Co. Opens Chicago Adhesives Plant

Stein, Hall & Co., New York, announces the opening of a new plant for the manufacture of Hallmark brand industrial adhesives in both dry and liquid form, in the three-story building at 3750 South Loomis place, which it recently purchased. The new plant has 19,000 square feet of floor space and a ground area of 40,367 square feet.

## Dow Reassigns Olcott

Gage Olcott, for seven years supervisor of plastics sales in the New York office of the Dow Chemical Company, has been transferred to the company's plastics department at Midland, Mich. Mr. Olcott will act as liaison between plastics merchandising section and Dow salesmen throughout the country to keep them abreast of the extensive merchandising program on "Styron" polystyrene plastic products. E. R. Nepkie, former coatings salesman in the Cleveland office, succeeds Mr. Olcott in New York.

## Warwick Names Agent

Warwick Chemical Company, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has added E. R. Adair to its staff in the South Carolina territory. Mr. Adair, who will work with Henry Papini, will concentrate on technical service of "Suntone" pigment colors. He was formerly with Southern Bleachery & Print Works, Taylors, S. C., for ten years.

### Hercules Issues Rosin Size Data

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has published a booklet describing its new automatic emulsifier for rosin size. A feature of the booklet is a four-color diagrammatic flow sheet which follows the flow of rosin size through the process. The booklet gives a brief description of the original emulsification process, as introduced in 1948, and discusses the company's new simplified unit in detail.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Atlantic Refining** Company, Philadelphia, has elected Harry C. Carr, board chairman of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, to its board of directors.

**Melvin H. Baker**, president of the National Gypsum Company, has been appointed to a new Buffalo redevelopment committee whose aim is to push redevelopment of the city's blighted areas.

**George R. Vila**, general sales manager of the Naugatuck Chemical division, United States Rubber Company, has received a certificate of appreciation from the commanding general of the New England sub-area for his work investigating German synthetic rubber research.

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# Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats lacked volume last week as consumers continued to limit purchases to actual requirements. While business was spotty, the market remained fairly steady. Price fluctuations were narrow. Crude edible oils were unsettled and off fractionally. Improved demand for copra for shipment to Europe advanced quotations, which was reflected in coconut oil. This also stiffened babassu oil, raising the price fractionally. Price index declined 0.4 point.

Tallow and greases were firmer under improved inquiry for domestic delivery and prices were lifted fractionally. Trading was moderate at the advance, with sellers offering sparingly. Export inquiry was fairly active but business was reported spotty. Other animal oils were unchanged and steadier. Oleo oil and stearine were firm and scarce.

Crude fish oils were stronger and scarce. Crude sardine oil was sold at an increase of 1 cent per pound and crude menhaden at ½ cent. Refined grades were firm and unchanged, and commanded more consuming interest. Tung oil was in good inquiry and moderate trading took place at the recent advance. Offers were light and restricted to nearby delivery as sellers were reluctant to quote forward positions. Dehydrated castor oil was firmly held at the recent boost of 2 cents per pound. Linseed oil was easier and nominal quotations were off 7/10 cent per pound due to sharp decline of flaxseed.

Carnauba wax continued unsettled in the local market. Consuming demand was quiet and quotations were easy under fairly liberal offerings. Offers for shipment from Brazil were withdrawn as wax on spot was available below the price of recent offerings. Other vegetable waxes also were in slow request. Refined beeswax was unchanged. Crude African was quiet, but steadier at the recent decline. Ouricury and candelilla wax also were inactive.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

Babassu oil, ¼c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Sardine oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

Cottonseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 7/10c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | Oct. 13, 1950 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 167.1 | 167.5 | 166.1 | 117.3 | 155.9 |

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

## Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures market lacked new feature last week. Price fluctuations continued within a narrow range and showed little change for the week. Trading was moderate and affected by holidays. Lower government October 1 cotton crop estimate of 360,000 bales less than a month ago had little effect on the market. Professionals furnished most of the buying, against moderate hedging sales on the upturns against purchases of crude.

Crude oil market was easier with sales at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast, and Valley and 14c., Texas.

Estimate of the cotton crop as of October 1 was reduced to 16,931,000 bales, against 17,291,000 bales, September 1, by the Agriculture Department. This compared with the 1950 crop of 10,012,000 bales and 1940-49 year average of 12,030,000 bales. Condition of crop was placed at 74 percent of normal, the same as a month ago; 64 percent a year ago, and 10-year average of 73 percent. Official estimates will not be made until the final ginning for the season. However, if the ratio of lint to cottonseed is the same average for the past five years, production would be 6,485,000 tons, compared with 4,078,000 tons last year and 10-year average of 4,900,000 tons.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended October 11 follow:—

| | Sales | Cents per pound High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 88 | 16.95 | 16.79 | 16.81S |
| December | 260 | 17.15 | 16.82 | 16.89@16.91 |
| January | 1 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 16.90@17.00 |
| March | 141 | 17.23 | 16.95 | 17.00@17.03 |
| May | 423 | 17.29 | 16.98 | 17.04@17.08 |
| July | 55 | 17.25 | 16.95 | 17.03@17.06 |
| September 1952 | 4 | 16.70 | 16.70 | 16.50@16.75 |
| October | 6 | 16.50 | 16.46 | 16.38@16.60 |
| December | 4 | 16.40 | 16.40 | 16.30@16.60 |

Total sales, 982 tankcars, including switches.

## Linseed Oil

Consumers continued to show little interest in the oil market, preferring to follow fluctuations of flaxseed, which dropped sharply last week. Prices were merely nominal and dropped 7/10c. per pound with lower seed. Raw oil was quoted at 18c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, for October-December delivery. Withdrawals against former contracts were reported moderate and well below the volume taken normally at this season.

Flaxseed production was forecast at 32,949,000 bushels, September 1; 39,263,000 bushels in 1950 and 10 year average of 37,186,000 bushels. Indicated yield per acre was 2,318 pounds against 2,361 pounds last year.

*Minneapolis.*—Flaxseed crushers reduced asking prices of raw linseed oil ½c. per pound on October 10, following a steady decline in the cash price of seed. Oil in zone 1 was quoted at 17.3c. per pound in tankcars. Additional small lots of oil were booked but, on the whole, sales activity was dull—with some crushers drawing blanks all week. Rank and file of the trade sat on the fence, awaiting a break in the market on increased receipts of flaxseed. Shipping directions held at the same pace as in the past four weeks.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

| | 1951-52 | 1950-51 |
|---|---|---|
| Past week | 9,780,000 | 10,920,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 51,000,000 | 58,560,000 |

**Flaxseed**—Prices continued to fluctuate sharply. Seed receipts increased. Trading more active.

*Minneapolis.*—Flaxseed poured into the Minneapolis market in heavy volume again late last week as a decline set into the market after prices reached new seasonal high levels earlier. Spot and to-arrive bookings of seed were both heavy. Seed was slow to come in as bids held around the $4.08-per-bushel level early in the week. The tempo of marketings increased as cash prices shot up to $4.31 a bushel, tapered off a bit on the decline, and then stepped up again late in the week. Bookings were good even at the week's low point of $4.03½ a bushel. Spot market sales included 209 cars, 11 trucks and more than 4,000 bushels of small lots. Bookings in the to-arrive cash market totaled 203 cars of seed, around 30 trucklots and close to 290,000 bushels of various-sized broken lots. Activity continued brisk in the futures market, with open interest in the December contract well over a million bushels. Actual receipts of flaxseed, which included spot deliveries and arrivals against old contracts, totaled 917 cars, as compared with 724 cars in the preceding week and 661 cars in the same week last year. Shipments of seed totaled 102 cars the past week as against 80 cars in the previous week and 56 cars a year ago. The trade noted with interest the sharp cut in the government's October estimate on flaxseed production. This year's flax crop was estimated at 32,284,000 bushels, which compared with the September estimate of 34,959,000 bushels, last year's final output of 39,263,000, and the 10-year average of 37,186,000 bushels.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

| | Receipts 1951-52 | Receipts 1950-51 | Shipments 1951-52 | Shipments 1950-51 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past week | 1,599,700 | 1,057,400 | 192,100 | 79,900 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 7,847,700 | 7,858,300 | 1,193,400 | 1,111,800 |

## Other Vegetable Oils

**Babassu**—Prices were raised ½c. per pound, in sympathy with the advance of coconut oil. Tankcars were quoted at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

**Castor Dehydrated**—This market continued firm at the recent advance of 2c. per pound, reflecting the strength of castor beans at primary centers. Dehydrated bodied was advanced to 37.35c. per pound, unbodied, 36.35c. per pound, and No. 3, 32.50c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Drums were 1¾c. more in carlots.

**Coconut**—Higher cost of copra stiffened crude oil, which was lifted to 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, and 15c., New York.

**Copra**—Improved demand for foreign account strengthened shipments. Quotations were raised to $195 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

**Corn**—Trading was light at unchanged levels. Crude oil was moved at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was unchanged at 18¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

**Oiticica**—Buying interest was reported quiet. Liquid ranged from 25c. to 25½c. per pound, tankcars, New York. Drums

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4


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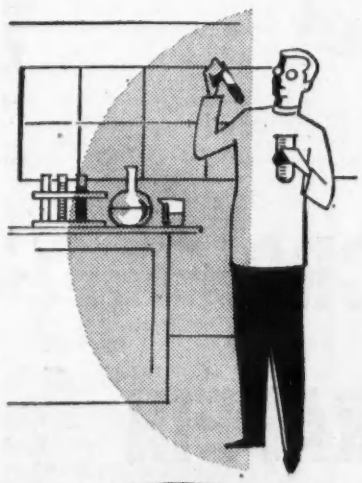
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were held at 26½c. to 27c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

**Olive**—Trading was confined to small lots for immediate needs. Prices were maintained at $2.40 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid, on spot, according to quantity. Interest in olive foots was limited. Drums were quoted at 18¼c. to 18½c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

**Palm**—Business was slow. Drums on spot were held at 20c. per pound for small lots. Tankcars were offered at 17½c. per pound, and drums at 19c., carlots, New York, December-January delivery.

**Peanut**—Crude developed an easier tone due to increased offerings. Light trading was reported at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. The government released peanuts last week to produce 12 tankcars of oil. Refined oil was inactive and nominal at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

**Soybean** — Trading continued light. Crude oil was sold at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, October-June delivery, off ¼c. and 13⅝c. asked. Refined oil was quoted at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, as to seller.

Soybean production was estimated at 271,203,000 bushels, as of October 1, by the Department of Agriculture, against 273,000,000 bushels, September 1 and 10-year average of 179,000,000 bushels.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended October 11 follow:—

| | Sales | Cents per pound High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 59 | 13.80 | 13.50 | 13.50S |
| November | 2 | 13.52 | 13.52 | 13.51@13.60 |
| December | 31 | 13.75 | 13.55 | 13.55@13.65 |
| January | 8 | 13.80 | 13.60 | 13.60@13.62 |
| March | 19 | 13.80 | 13.64 | 13.64S |
| May | 65 | 13.90 | 13.60 | 13.60@13.80 |
| July | 54 | 13.80 | 13.62 | 13.60@13.65 |
| September | 8 | 13.65 | 13.55 | 13.51@13.64 |

Total sales, 246 tankcars and switches.

**Tung**—This market was firm with moderate trading reported at 37c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for nearby delivery. Consuming inquiry was active. Offerings were light and restricted to prompt positions. Drums were unchanged at 38½c. per pound, carlots, and 39c. for smaller quantities. Imports amounted to 100 tons at New York from the Argentine last week.

*Los Angeles.*—Trading in vegetable oils continued spotty the past week with demand confined to actual requirements.

Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—Castor, No. 1, 35c. per pound; No. 3, 34.75c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 40.10c. per pound; dehydrated, unbodied, 38.60c. per pound. Coconut, crude, 14c. per pound. Corn, crude, 15¼c. per pound; refined, 19.15c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 14¼c. per pound, Texas; 14⅜c. per pound, Valley; refined, 18¼c. per pound. Linseed, 18.70c. per pound nom. Peanut, crude, 16½c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 20½c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 13⅝c. per pound, midwest; refined, 17¼c. per pound. Tung, 37c. per pound, New York.

## Fats and Greases

**Greases**—Firmer tallow was reflected in greases and quotations were lifted ¼c. per pound. Trading was moderate both for domestic and export account. Choice white was quoted at 9¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 7½c.; house, 7¼c., and brown, 6¼c., same basis.

**Lard**—This market became easier last week with lower hogs and slow demand. Cash lard declined to 17⅝c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

**Tallow**—Increased buying interest created a stronger tone. Moderate volume of business took place at an advance of ¼c. per pound. Offerings were not heavy and maintained at prevailing levels. Export business was reported fair, but spotty. Fancy was sold at 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 9¼c. to 9½c. Special was quoted 8¼c. and No. 1, 7¾c., same basis.

## Animal Oils

Trading lacked snap, as consumers limited demand to actual needs. Prices were without change and steady. Grease oils were quotably unchanged and reflected the firmness of tallow and greases. Oleo oil and stearine were in limited supply and firmly held at prevailing prices. Demand for neatsfoot oil was slow, but quotations ruled steady.

## Fish Oils

**Refined**—Buying interest increased for refined grades, though business was still confined to prompt needs. Prices were steady, reflecting the higher cost of crude. Light pressed oil was maintained at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, and alkali refined 1½c. more. Crude menhaden oil was higher and sold at 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore, and crude sardine advanced 1c. to 13c., Pacific coast, with business reported thereat.

*Los Angeles.*—Approximately 15 cars of crude sardine oil moved at 13c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro, last week. Although some 40,000 tons of pilchards have been landed since the beginning of the season in Southern California, developments the last two days indicate a definite dropping off in the catch. The oil yield to date has been running 18 to 20 gallons per ton compared to normal of 25 to 30 gallons per ton. Tuna oil offerings continue light on the local market with last trading at 9c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Mackerel oil quoted nominally at 9½c. per pound.

## Fatty Acids

Consumers continued to operate in a hand-to-mouth manner. Red oil and stearic acid were quotably unchanged and steady, reflecting the firmness of tallow and greases. Vegetable fatty acids were in quiet demand. All grades were maintained at former quotations.

## Cake and Meal

**Cottonseed Meal**—Cotton crop as of October 1 was estimated at 16,931,000 bales, compared with 17,291,000 bales September 1, a drop of 360,000 bales. This was fairly bullish, but most offerings were quotably

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unchanged. Forty-one percent loose slab cake was sold in the Mississippi Valley at $66 per ton, October shipment, and $65 November. Forty-one percent sacked meal held fairly steady at $74 per ton Memphis, $70 Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina mills, October-November shipment.

**Linseed Meal**—Market remained steady. Consuming inquiry fairly active.

*Minneapolis.*—Linseed meal prices held near individual crusher temporary ceilings last week as demand was fair enough to absorb increased output. Extracted linseed meal for spot delivery was quoted around $64.50 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis; at $64 for November-March. Expeller meal was priced $2 a ton over extracted. Bookings in linseed meal held to nearby positions, although mixed-feed manufacturers made good inquiries on forward needs. Area crushers were tagging new-crop extracted linseed meal at 36 percent protein but, in making offerings, they were guaranteeing no definite protein. They quoted on a basis of best average quality available from the current crop. Shipping directions held steady.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

| | 1951-52 | 1950-51 |
|---|---|---|
| Past week | 15,600,000 | 17,580,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 81,520,000 | 107,320,000 |

**Peanut Meal**—The supply of meal continued scarce, since the government has not released sufficient peanuts for crushing to take care of local demand. Crushing of new crop peanuts should begin shortly, which would increase the supply. Forty-five percent old process meal last sold at $80 per ton, Georgia mills, October shipment. Last week the government announced the release of peanuts to produce 600 tons meal in the Southeast.

**Soybean Meal**—Nearby shipments of meal were still held at $74 per ton, bulk, Decatur. Buying interest dropped off somewhat, and deferred shipments were quoted at several dollars less, with very light interest. A few mills in the Mississippi Valley region are now crushing soybeans, but most of the meal was absorbed locally at prices ranging from $80 to $82, basis mills, sacked, October shipment.

## Waxes

**Beeswax**—Business was restricted to small lots for actual needs. Refined grades were quotably unchanged. African crude continued inactive and quoted at 62c. to 64c. per pound, on spot, as to quantity.

**Carnauba**—Consuming demand was spotty, chiefly for immediate needs. Prices were easy and several cents below the cost of replacements. Offers for shipment from Brazil dried up. No. 3,, crude, was available on spot at 98c. to $1 per pound, depending upon quantity, and refined $1.03 per pound for sizable lots and up to $1.08 for small quantities. No. 1 yellow ranged from $1.15 to $1.17 per pound, and No. 2, $1.13 to $1.15, according to quantity.

**Ouricury**—This market was unsettled with carnauba. Refined was unchanged at 81c. to 83c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

## Devoe & Raynolds Has New Paint Color System

A new color system which, it is said, will enable dealers to offer a line of 136 paint shades while stocking only sixteen basic colors has been developed by Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, according to Renshaw Smith, jr., vice-president in charge of Devoe trade sales. The new shades are called "Tandem Tones" because they are made by mixing equal amounts of two Devoe velour colors to produce a third, a new tone.

The 136 new tones are shown in a book of large color swatches, arranged according to the spectrum for easy selection. On the back of each swatch are listed three harmonizing colors to go with the "Tandem Tone" shown on the front. Since "Tandem Tones" are made by mixing two Devoe velours, they have the same paint characteristics, Mr. Smith said. They flow on smoothly from the brush, show no lap marks, and do not sag. Drying overnight, they do not fade, even after repeated washings. A gallon will cover about 600 square feet of well-sealed surface, he added. The velours making up the "Tandem Tones" come in five-gallon, gallon, and quart containers.

## Paint Specification List Established by Ordnance

In view of its recent experiences in procurement of paint the army ordnance corps has decided to establish "Qualified Products Lists on Military Specification MIL-P-11414, Primer, Lacquer, Rust-Inhibiting." Information regarding correct procedure for submission of test samples may be obtained by communication with The Commanding General, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., attention: paint and chemical laboratory.

## Brazil Oiticica Appoints West Coast Representative

Brazil Oiticica, Inc., New York, is now represented in the greater Los Angeles area and Southern California by The Thomas B. Carpenter Company, Los Angeles. Carpenter will have stocks of "CCOIL" available at their warehouse for prompt shipments.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Texas Company** has named Charles L. Lewis supervisor of operations of the treasury department.

**Shell Oil Company** will dedicate its new marine terminal in Searsport, Me., October 17.

**Photovolt Corporation,** New York, has published "Bulletin No. 495" on its new interference-filter colorimeters for the measurement of color of vegetable oils.

**Marvin L. Brown** has been appointed superintendent of production for the Canadian division of Sun Oil Company. He will have headquarters in Calgary, Alberta Province.


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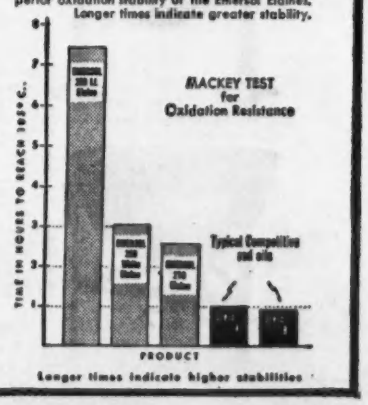


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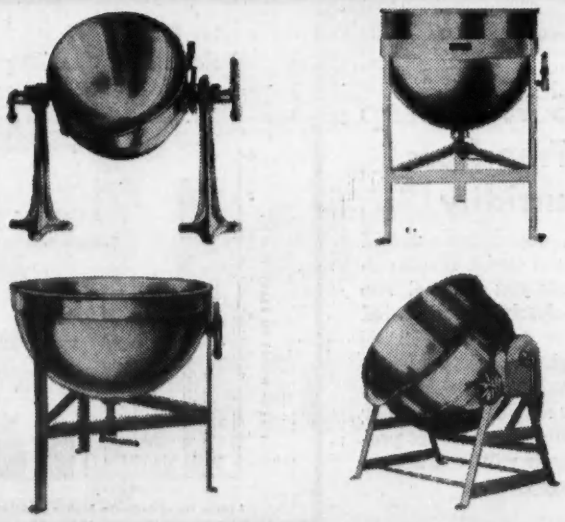

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# *Oil Chemists Told Fats and Oils Supply Adequate*

*—Continued from page 4*

soil cloths in measurement of soil removal and whiteness retention were studied. The results showed, they said, that artificially-soiled cloths must be used advisedly, and that there is no substitute for actual performance tests of detergent products under practical conditions.

A report on the catalytic polymerization of methyl esters of soybean oil fatty acids with boron trifluoride and hydrogen fluoride was presented by C. B. Croston, I. L. Tubb, J. C. Cowan and H. M. Teeter, of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory. They stated that relatively low concentrations (4 percent) of boron trifluoride were effective at 150 degrees to 250 degrees Centigrade, and that within one hour yields of 50-60 percent of polymer were obtained. The products were said to have dark colors and low ratios of dimer to higher polymers. Complexes of boron trifluoride and ethers were found to be equally effective catalysts, and use of some of them resulted in products of greatly improved color.

**Drying Oil Oxidation, Polymerization**

Paul O. Powers, of Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation, Clairton, Pa., reported on the "Oxidation and Polymerization of Drying Oils." While the formation of hydroperoxides from drying oils have been under intensive study in recent years and the reactions occurring have been clarified, he said, the products of decomposition of the peroxides and the mechanism of polymerization are still incompletely solved problems. He pointed out that the role of water as one of the products of the decomposition of peroxides as well as the effect of humid atmospheres on the course of oxidation and polymerization reactions have not been sufficiently emphasized, though he noted that a study of the oxidation of deuteroleic acids has thrown new light on the source of hydrogen in the evolved water.

While the formation of polymeric ethers and polymeric peroxides continues to find supporters, Mr. Powers said, there is still no rigid proof of their presence in dried oil films. He suggested the formation of a Diels adduct from an alpha unsaturated carbonyl group in one chain and a conjugated diene in another fatty acid chain as a possible reaction.

**Monoglyceride Concentrates**

K. F. Mattil and R. J. Sims, of Swift & Co., Chicago, described a method for the preparation of monoglyceride concentrates containing up to 78 percent of monoesters. The method involved the interesterification of fat with excess glycerol in a solvent to increase the mutual solubility of the reactants. They stated that tertiary aromatic nitrogenous bases, including pyridin, beta- or alphapicoline, 2,6-lutidine, quinoline, and isoquinoline proved to be excellent solvents.

Use of an alkaline interestification catalyst, such as sodium methoxide, in conjunction with these nitrogenous bases were found to yield almost twice the surface-active monoesters which can be obtained by a similar reaction in the absence of a solvent. Furthermore, they pointed out that the reaction is very rapid and can be run at relatively low temperatures.

In a discussion of "The Mechanism of Corrosion Inhibition by Polar Organic Compounds," Frank W. Pfohl, of Armour & Co., Chicago, pointed out that the effectiveness of such compounds as corrosion inhibitors is dependent on the following three factors:—(1) The type of polar group, which determines the tendency for the molecule to absorb from solution and the strength of the metal-inhibitor bonds; (2) steric effects, which determine the orientation and extent of close packing of the polar groups absorbed on the metal surface and of the hydrocarbon chains, and (3) the length and configuration of the hydrocarbon chains.

**Vitamin A Studies**

S. R. Ames, M. I. Ludwig, W. J. Swanson and P. L. Harris, of Distillation Products Industries, Rochester, N. Y., reported on studies involving the growth, reproduction, and lactation of three generations of rats raised on natural materials diets with different levels of vitamin A. No significant differences were observed in the adverage weights of the animals fed diets containing either natural vitamin A or 100 times as much synthetic vitamin A. In reproduction experiments no significant differences were found in the number of pregnancies, average number of young per litter, or average weight of young at birth. No significant differences in lactation were observed. From these findings they concluded that normal growth, reproduction, and lactation are observed with albino rats fed diets containing 7.5 percent margarine oil fortified with synthetic vitamin A palmitate to contain 1,850,000 units of vitamin A per pound of fat.

Speaking on the olive oil industry in Chile, Mario Calebatta, of Quimico Industrial, Santiago, Chile, reported that that country at present has 11,000 hectares of olive plantations, with 1,050,000 trees. These plantations, in full production, are expected to produce about 5,000,000 litters of oil per year, with this year's output running at around 700,000 litres. Production in 1945 was 150,000 liters.

Two types of carbohydrates are present in commercial soybean lecithin, C. R. Scholfield, H. J. Dutton and R. J. Dimler, of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, reported. They are free sugars which can be removed by extraction with 55 percent alcohol and bound sugars which remain with the phosphatides. The free sugars were said to consist mainly of sucrose and stachyose with a smaller amount of raffinose. The greater part of the bound sugars were found with the highly hexane soluble phosproinositides and were said to consist of galactose, mannose, and arabinose.

**Solvent Winterization**

R. E. Boucher and Evald L. Skau, of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, discussed "Phase Relations Pertaining to the Solvent Winterization of Cottonseed Oil in Hexane and in Acetone-Hexane Mixtures." These data, with those previously reported for acetone, they said, afford a basis for selection of the optimum conditions and procedures in the application of solvent winterization to cottonseed oil and bring out the relative advantages and disadvantages of the three solvents. The acetone-hexane mixture was said to appear to combine the advantages and eliminate the disadvantages of either of these solvents alone. The detailed data obtained are also essential to pilot plant design, selection of operating conditions, and recognition of limitations in connection with pilot plant research on solvent winterization, they concluded.

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1—Autoclave, Type 347 Stainless Steel, 100 gal., 250# pr., Elec. heated, 850°F.
8—C. I. Filter Presses, 12" to 36".
1—Feinc Rotary Vacuum Filter, 4'6" dia. x 6' face, string discharge, aluminum.
1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8', acid proof, precoat.
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1—1 ton YORK AMMONIA COMPRESSOR with tank and expansion coil.
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10—Steel TANKS, 100 to 1,000 gal., some agitated.
1—Atlas Type "U," 24' long portable BULK LOADER with rubber belt, motor driven.
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5—PORTER ¼ HP, Type V-153 Agitators.
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4—Patterson, Abbe 6' x 10', 6' x 8' Ball & Pebble Mills.
1—Baker Perkins Type JNM 100-gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer.
1—1,000-gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Kettle, 50# jacket, 30# internal pressure.
2—Vallez #49 Pressure Filters, 41 St. St. covered leaves, 738 sq. ft. filtering area.
1—5' x 6' St. St. Single Drum Flaker with 2 feed rolls.
1—Allbright-Nell 60" x 80" Flaker.
2—Bird 36" x 50" Continuous Centrifuges, rubber covered.
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vacuum Crystallizer.
1—Raymond 4' dia. Mechanical Air Separator.
1—Oliver 3' x 4' Steel Precoat Rotary Vac. Filter.
1—Raymond 3-Roll High Side Mill with double whizzer separator, oil journals.
1—Continental Gin 78' centers Bucket Elevator, 16" x 48" steel casing, 12" x 7" M. I. buckets, motor driven.
1—Link Belt 70'6" centers Bucket Elevator, 40" x 13" steel casing, 8" x 5" M. I. buckets, motor driven.
1—Jeffrey 52' centers Bucket Elevator, 19" x 42" steel casing, 8" x 5" M. I. buckets.
1—Jeffrey 44' centers Bucket Elevator, 16" x 42" steel casing, 10" x 6" M. I. buckets.
1—Link Belt 36' centers Bucket Elevator, 16" x 42" steel casing, 10" x 6" M. I. buckets.

2—OLIVER 8' x 10' MONEL ROTARY VACUUM FILTERS WITH REPULPERS, RECEIVERS, DRIVES AND MOTORS.
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## POSITIONS OFFERED

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Philipp Brothers, Inc. 38
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Zinsser & Co., Inc. 47


## DeVilbiss Promotes Two

D. V. Perry, eastern district manager of the DeVilbiss Company, Toledo, Ohio, has been named to the position of assistant sales manager of the company's spray painting and finishing division. C. B. Gracely, manager of the DeVilbiss office at Houston, Tex., has been promoted to the post of eastern district manager.

Mr. Perry's office will be at the company's main plant in Toledo. Mr. Gracely will have his office at the company's branch in Newark, N. J. He will supervise sales activities in the eastern territory which includes the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the eastern part of Pennsylvania and a large section of Virginia.

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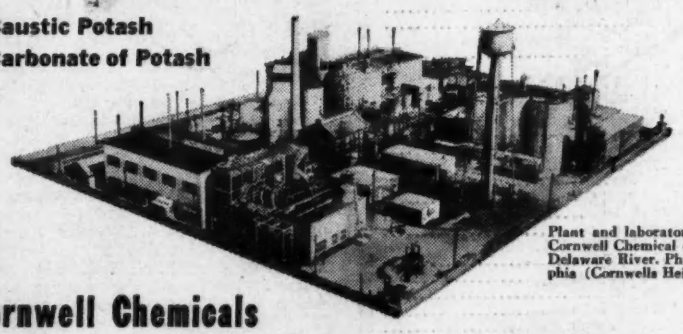

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